REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 8,800.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will or the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

Line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Ons.	H.P.	Captains.	
	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th Apr.
(e)	ASSAM	3038	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
	THIBET	2593	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
(e)	SURAT	3141	580	G. C. Burne	21st do.
	KHIVA	2809	450	G. Lee	28th do.
(e)	VENETIA	2726	450	C. Perrins	1st June.
	GEELONG	1885	230	C Fraser	8th June.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

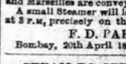
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M., precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 30th April 1877, at 3 P. M., from Mazagon.



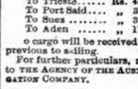
THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. ASSAM, (2,621 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on FRIDAY, the 27th April 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th April 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle):—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	Capt W. Barratt, 28th April at 3 P. M.
BANGALORE	2 53	500	Capt G. N. Hector, 26th May, at 3 P. M.
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Shead, 23rd June, at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th April 1877.

BOMBAY TO HAVRE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(SAILING ABOUT 2ND MAY.)

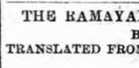
STEAMER SESTOS, 1,196 Tons Register, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, Captain TILBOTH, has very comfortable accommodation for six First Class Passengers, Passage—Rs. 400.

Apply to

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1877.
S.S. CALIPSO	2,900	200	L. Serra	on the 30th April.
S.S. SATURNO	3,398	400	A. Cava	on the 8th May.
S.S. ETTORE	3,80 0	400	C. Lacroin	on the 14th May.
S.S. MEMFI	2,680	250	G. Doucich	on or about the 26th May
S.S. TEBE	2,680	250	on or about	the 30th May.

The SATURNO and ETTORE are large Passenger Steamers, with superior First and second Class accommodation.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

o cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 12th April 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready.

COLOURED MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

(TURKEY IN EUROPE WITH BESSARABIA.)

Size 20½ by 13½ inch.

Price—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6, WITH ROLLERS, Rs. 1-8.

May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

THE RAMAYANA OF TULSI DAS.

BOOK 1.

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL HINDI:

BY

F. S. GROWSE, M.A., Oxon.

Price Rs 3, including postage.

GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the above Company and are prepared to issue Policies on DWELLINGS, SHOPS, WAREHOUSES, MILLS, PRESSES and all other insurable Property here and in the MOFUSSIL at most favourable terms.

KNOOP & Co., Agents.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, which is to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort, on the 24th April 1877, at 3 P.M., is POSTPONED till 24th May 1877.

By Order of the Board,

LALBHAI DULPUTBHAI & Co.,

Bombay, 23rd April 1877. Agents.

JOHN MOIR and SON'S genuine SCOTCH JAMS are prepared with Fruit and pure Cane Sugar, without the admixture of the pulp of any other fruit.

FACTORIES: LONDON AND ABERDEEN.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER up to NOON of THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, for CONSTRUCTING SWEEPERS' CHAWLS at COLABA.

Copies of the Specification and Conditions of Contract can be obtained from this Office on payment of Eight Annas.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

C. B. BRAHAM, C. E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer in Charge.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 23rd April 1877.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (In Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Anglo-Indian Insurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle on FRIDAY, the 4th day of May next, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the following purpose, viz:—

To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators in the place of W. M. Macaulay, Esq., resigned.

W. M. MACAULAY,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 23rd April 1877.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Liquidators' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the 5 months from 1st January to 31st May 1876, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Chairman of the Liquidators.

Bombay, 18th April 1877.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the 7 months from 1st June to 31st December 1876.
2. To elect Directors in place of the present Directors, who are all retiring but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To declare a Dividend.
4. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th April 1877.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

On and after FRIDAY next, the 27th of April 1877, the following ALTERATIONS in the RUNNING of PASSENGER TRAINS on this Railway will take effect, viz:—

First.—The Down Nagpur Passenger Train from Bombay will leave at 5-30 instead of at 7-45 A.M., and will arrive at Bhusawal at 11-40, instead of at 10-45 P.M., as at present.

Second.—The present Down Mixed Train from Bhusawal to Nagpur will leave at 6-30 A.M., as at present, but it will run as a Passenger Train and arrive at Nagpur at 7-30 P.M. instead of at 9-0 P.M.

Third.—The Up Mixed Train will leave Nagpur at 8-45 A.M. instead of at 8-30 A.M., as at present, and it will arrive at Bhusawal at 11-0 P.M.

Fourth.—The Down and the Up Mixed Trains on the Khamgaon, Amraoti and Wardha Valley State Railways have been slightly altered in order that their running may fit in with the Down Passenger and Up Mixed Trains on the Nagpur Extension.

Fifth.—The additional Down Mixed Train which leaves Bombay at 3-45 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) will leave at 3-30 P.M. and arrive at Kalyan at 6-00 P.M. instead of at 6-40 P.M., as at present, and the Up Mixed Train leaving Kalyan at 11-40 A.M. daily (Sundays excepted) will leave there at 11-20 A.M., arriving in Bombay at 2-40 P.M., as at present.

2. For other and consequent alterations and for further particulars see the published Time Bill dated the 27th of April 1877. Any additional information can be obtained at the Stations or of the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd April 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 24TH APRIL,

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA,

AND

OPERA COMPANY

WILL REPEAT, BY GENERAL DESIRE,

ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S

ENORMOUSLY SUCCESSFUL DRAMATIC CANTATA,

TRIAL BY JURY,

WITH FULL CHORUS,

BY

GENTLEMAN AMATEURS.

CHARACTERS AS BEFORE.

Trial by Jury will be preceded by

LECOCQ'S SPARKLING OPERETTA,

MY NEW MAID.

Between "Trial by Jury" and "My New Maid,"

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

WILL PERFORM

LOCH LOMOND.....ROSVILLE.

PROCLAMATION.

HIS EXTRAVAGANCY DAVE CARSON KAISER-I-HIND KA THUTTABAZ.

THE ORIGINAL BENGALEE BABOO

AND

THE ONLY ANGLO-INDIAN COMEDIAN IN THE WORLD

Will have the honour to hold his

FIRST LEVEE

THIS SEASON IN BOMBAY

on or about

SATURDAY, MAY 12.

In conjunction with his

NEW COMPANY OF MINSTRELS,

LITTLE ETTA.

THE WONDERFUL JUVENILE ACTRESS, SINGER AND DANCER,

AND

Mr. JOHN, MORRIS

in his original and astonishing Protean Entertainment, in which he will introduce

SEVEN DISTINCT CHANGES.

Opposite in Character and Costume, and rapid as the lightning flash

Without leaving the Stage and in full view of the audience.

PATRONIZED BY THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE VICEROY AND LADY LYTTON.

Government House,
Calcutta, 16th February 1877.

Dear Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you that their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Lytton were much pleased with the Entertainment at which they were present on the evening of the 10th instant, given by you for the benefit of Mrs. Carson.—I am, faithfully yours

O. T BURNE.

Mr. DAVE CARSON.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamer EUROPEAN, Sirthorpe, Commander, from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

No Claims of any kind will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 21st April 1877.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF M. BRESLAUER & Co.

THE GOODS will be sold in SMALL QUANTITIES to suit the convenience of the Purchaser.

The sale will commence on TUESDAY, April 24th.

M. BRESLAUER & Co.,
Meadow Street.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

WHITE ROSE and other SACHET POWDERS, ROSE TOILET POWDER, TRANSPARENT SOAP, TOILET VINEGAR.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, DORBOYAN, LIMERICK, PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JOHN GEORGE DAVID FITZGERALD HILL HENRY, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, died at Bombay on 23rd February 1877, and LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION of his Property and Credits in Bombay were, on the 16th day of April 1877, Granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to AGNES MARY HENRY, Widow and Administratrix of the said John George David FitzGerald Hill Henry. All persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any Claim upon or against or indebted or liable to the Estate of the said John George David FitzGerald Hill Henry are required to send particulars of their Claims in writing within one month from the date hereof to the address of the Undersigned, the Constituted Attorney of the said Agnes Mary Henry, at the expiration of which period the Assets of the said Estate will be disposed of by the Undersigned as may be directed by the said Agnes Mary Henry, and no Claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 23rd day of April 1877.

G. D. HENRY,
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY.

SECOND EDITION OF

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA,

AND

GOVERNMENT POLICY,

AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE *HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY HARBOUR FORESHORE*,

WITH REPLIES TO "K."

By "H."

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THIS GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSIONERS.
OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.

DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES,

By Clymer Dixon and Co.
Size of platen 40 by 25.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATHERAN—CLARENDON HOTEL by DeSOUZA, the first settler. Good position and careful attendence.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LIVERPOOL may be secured by addressing "CAPTAIN," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

A LADY going to England shortly is anxious to find a place for her GOANESE AYAH whom she can thoroughly recommend. Address to N. D. Post Office, Matheran.

FOR SALE, a R. A. REGIMENTAL SADDLE with Sheepskin and Numnah complete, quite new. Apply to Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

A GENTLEMAN AMATEUR'S LATHE, with sundry lot of Accessories, price Rs. 75. Apply to W. J. Essai, Forbes Street, Bombay.

A STEADY MAN of FIFTY, familiar with the Continent and America good Clerk and Accountant, knows Hotel and Courier business, wants work anywhere. Bombay references. "W.," *Gazette* Office.

BOARD.—A Married Couple residing in the Fort, having more accommodation than they require, would be glad to meet with a GENTLEMAN or a MARRIED COUPLE without Children. Address "Z," *Bombay Gazette*.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ.	AVIZE.	BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO.	EPERNAY.	COGNAC.
MADEIRA	RHEIMS.	COBLENTZ.

LONDON OFFICES: 38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.

HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS:—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing the quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that the quotations include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

REVISION OF PRICES, MARCH 1877.

SHERRIES.

	Per Dozen Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice	Rs. 37 0	...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	37 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity	29 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	29 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	29 0	...

	Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner WINE	Rs. 26 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22 8	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
MARSALA	16 0	...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	31 0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character	Rs. 32 0	17 8
FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	Rs. 27 0	15 0
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand	Rs. 46 0	24 8
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s do.	46 0	24 8
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	28 0	15 8

STILL HOCKS.

JOHANNISBERG	Rs. 41 0	23 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	36 0	19 0
NIERSTEIN	26 0	14 0
HOCHHEIM	25 0	13 8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	Rs. 23 8	...
LAUBENHEIM	17 8	9 8
GIESENHEIM	20 0	11 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBRETSTEIN	Rs. 42 0	23 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Rs. 34	18 8

STILL MOSELLES.

SCHARZBERG	Rs. 33 0	18 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	27 0	14 8
MUSCATEL MOSELLE	Rs. ...	...
WINNINGEN	20 0	11 0

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	Rs. 40 0	22 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	34 0	19 0
FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 32 0	...

CLARETS.

BORDEAUX {Excellent Cup or}	Rs. 10 0	...	CHATEAU LAGRANGE	Rs. 21 0	11 8
PETIT MEDOC {Breakfast Wines}	12 8	7 4	CHATEAU LAROSE {Superior after}	26 0	14 8
MEDOC Superior	15 8	9 0	CHATEAU MARGAUX {Dinner Wines}	31 0	16 8

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine	Rs. 31 8	...	BARSAC, light Table Wine	Rs. 19 0	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	23 8	...			

STILL BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 29 0	15 8	BEAUNE	Rs. 19 0	10 8
POMMARD	24 0	13 0	CHABLIS	18 0	...
MACON	23 0	12 0			

SPARKLING BURGUNDIES.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red, a rich fruity Wine	Rs. 38 0	21 0	SPARKLING BURGUNDY, White, a rich fruity Wine	Rs. 38 0	21 0

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart Isabelled	Rs. 37 0	...	WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	22 8	...
COGNAC, Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit	27 0	...	WHISKEY, Scotch; Crabbie's	Rs. 20 0	...
COGNAC, Pale, a good Peg Brandy	23 0	...	Do. Fine Old Glenlivet (Treacher's special blend)	22 8	...
GIN, London Old Tom	18 0	...	HENNESSY'S BRANDY	28 0	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large flasks (De Kuyper's)	27 0	...	Do. do. **	32 0	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	22 8	...	Do. do. ***	34 0	...
			MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	28 0	...
			MARRELL'S do.	28 0	...
			EXSHAW'S No. 1 do.	37 0	...

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White per bottle	3 12	2 0	VERMOUTH per bottle	1 4	...
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, (the finest) „	3 8	2 0	FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR „	...	1 12
CHERRY BRANDY, boat Copenhagen „	2 12	1 8	GINGER WINE per dozen	17 0	...
CHARTREUSE from the {Green „ / Yellow „}	7 0	3 12	ORANGE WINE „	18 0	10 0
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy „	5 8	3 0	ORANGE BITTERS „	...	24 0
CREME DE NOYEAU, best „	3 12	1 12	ANGOSTURA BITTERS „	...	...
CREME DE CITRONELLE „	3 0	...	POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, by Jos. Gilbey & Co.	Pints.	12 0
CREME DE ROSE „	...	1 12	BRANDY BITTERS „	...	...
CREME DE VANILLE „	3 0	1 12	WINE BITTERS „	...	...
ANISETTE „	3 0	...			

BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

P. VUCCINO & Co., PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, 15, Meadow Street, Bombay, are prepared to execute PORTRAITS in Carte de Visite, Cabinet and other Sizes.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Inspection of the Portraits taken by them in Bombay is respectfully solicited.

GREAT REDUCTION OF RATES.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, SILK-MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of "New Goods" for the Season, a few of which are mentioned below.

Paris Bonnets.
Paris Hats, Trimmed.
Rink Hats.
Gainsborough Hats.
Feathers and Flowers, in great variety.
Rich Silks, Satins, Gauzes.
Parasols and Fans.
The new Rink Collar and Cuffs.

Rich Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ball Dresses in every material and newest Colours.
The New Lace Fichu.
Infants' Hoods and Cloaks.
Fancy Solitaires and Sleeve Links for Ladies.
Fancy Velvet side Pockets.
Fancy Neck Ties.

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—2, 3 and 4 Buttoned.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO., WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

NO. 23, RAMPART ROW.

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following "SPECIAL WATCHES," which they can strongly recommend, and of which they receive "FRESH SUPPLIES" monthly.

THE 50 RS. WATCH,

in crystal case, half hunting and hunting cases.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. have received a "GOLD MEDAL" for the excellence of the Watch at the Brosch Exhibition and numerous recommendations from purchasers of the same (which can be forwarded if required.) Two years' guarantee given.

P.S.—Messrs. F., L. & Co. will be glad to engrave any purchaser's initials on the Watch if required, gratiet

THE 40 RS. RAILWAY WATCH,

a crystal face Patent Lever Watch, in strong brass case, large figures and hands. Specially recommended for rough usage or a district life. Two years' guarantee given.

THE 25 RS. SILVER WATCH,

a very good common crystal face Watch, which, though cheap, is a really serviceable one, and can be guaranteed to give satisfaction. One year's guarantee given.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Among their very great variety of Clocks and Time-pieces, Messrs. F., L. & Co. can greatly recommend their

"85 RS. PALANQUIN TIME-PIECE" WITH ALARUM,

AND

A ROUND BRASS TIME-PIECE, Rs. 40.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

SALE OF BHOWNUGGUR GOOD COTTON.

Under instruction of Messrs. Dayabhoy Cullianjee and Co., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 9 A.M., at Dayabhoy Cullianjee's cotton storing ground on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Messrs. H. Clason and Co.

60 bales full press Bhownuggur good cotton.

25 per cent required at the time of sale, remainder to be paid after two days.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th April 1877.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 26th April 1877, at their room No. 3, Apollo Street, at 1 P.M. by order of Messrs. Rogers and Co., an assortment of lamps, &c., quite new the property of A. G. Lawford, Esq., also a piano by Collard and Collard, a couch and an easy chair, a quantity of Burgandy, the property of a gentleman going home, 6 damask table cloth, 12 feet by 40, and 10 feet by 36, ordered for the use of H. H. the Prince of Wales when in India, some quite new and the remainder but little used, also some napkins to match, a staff sword and belt, some small douch making machines, to close account, also a small quantity of saddlery, an invoice of hurricane carriage lamps, and a quantity of enamelled leather, a small quantity of milliner to close account of the concern and at the same time a small quantit of household furniture such as couches, chairs, tables, presses, &c., also one safe and glass dish covers, the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of a very Valuable Library containing Literary and Scientific works, being a portion of the Library of the Late Dr. Narayen Daji at the "Union Press," Dhobie Talao, opposite to the Police Station.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction by order of the Honourable Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I., on FRIDAY, the 27th, and SATURDAY the 28th April 1877, at the abovementioned place from 1 P.M. each day, the whole of the abovementioned Library in lots as per catalogues published. The books will be on view from TUESDAY, the 24th April 1877.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A quite new Mail Phaeton convertible into Waggonette complete, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (BUNGALOW) AT PAREL.

On SATURDAY, the 28th April 1877, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 23rd day of May 1867, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Messrs. Morobee Baisjee and Nanabhoy Baisjee, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parell, on the east of the Pareli road, and registered by the Collector of Bombay under No. 38, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1, containing by admeasurement 26,610 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the ground of Mr. Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, on the west by the Pareli road, on the north by the estate or ground of Mr. Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, and on the south by the estate of Mr. Jehangier Nasserwanjee Wadia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of May 1877 at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Peeroo Rowjee and Lalbai wife of Peeroo Rowjee.

All that piece or parcel of land and hereditaments together with a wuchoo or bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parell, on the east of the Pareli road, and registered by the Collector of Bombay under No. 8, and the same were formerly in the occupation of Nathoo Jairam, and are now occupied by the tenants of the said Lalbai and Peeroo Rowjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th April 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English mahogany walnutwood, and richly carved blackwood household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, a first-class sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand piano by "Collard and Collard," a handsome English built landau by "McNaught and Smith," a pair of handsome Australian carriage horses, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome English mahogany walnutwood and carved blackwood household furniture, piano, landau, carriage, &c., the property of J. Rich, Esq. the same comprises thin stem glass ware handsome dinner and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers hot water curry dishes, cruet frame ice pitcher, biscuit box, rack, handsome epergne, four light table candelabras, handsome English furniture, such as telescope dining table for 18 persons' side boards with marble tops and plate glass mirror backs, dining room chairs whatnots, dumb waiters, handsome drawing room and pier tables, easy and drawing room chairs, a pair of splendid pier glasses, teapoys, china jars, table ornaments, hanging argand lamps, handsome Brussels carpets, handsome English iron bedstead, camp costs, dressing and washing tables toilet glasses, handsome similar with plate glass doors, dispense articles, cooking utensils, plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome English built Landau by McNaught and Smith.
1 pair do, fast-trotting carriage horses.
1 mich Buffalo, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome English built open carriage, a pair of handsome grey Arab carriage horses a open carriage by Lauri and Marner, a pair of bay Arab horses, a Surat mitch cow with calf, books, plants, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On THURSDAY the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriage horses, &c., the property of Brigadier-General J. S. Gell, the same comprises handsome set of rich engraved glass ware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, made to order, by W. T. Stanniah, London, best plated ware such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hot water curry dishes, cruet and pickle framer, in pitcher, tea set, toast rack, a mahogany case containing handsome dessert knives and forks, for 12 persons, treble brass bed and piano candlesticks, cutlery by Mappin Brothers, superior wines, chinaware, &c., handsome French polished and richly carved household, furniture such as a set of dining table in 8 pieces, with round ends to form a circular table handsome side board, dining room Market pattern arms and without arms chairs, dumb wai

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 23RD APRIL 1877.

TO-DAY's political telegrams seem to bring us a trifle nearer a definiie declaration of war on the part of Russia, but this has so often appeared imminent, that people are beginning to be somewhat sceptical about an immediate resul , and it is this feeling doubtless which has latterly been influencing the markets at Home.

There is nothing new in about Cotton with the exception of Saturday's telegram from New York, which still quotes ready Mid. Uplands at 11⅛ cents and July shipment at 11⅝ cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	This week.	Last week.	1876.	1875.
Saturday's Receipts.....	5,000	3,000	4,000	2,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,787,000	.....	3,894,000	3,284,000

In the London General Produce Markets on Saturday Reuter advises no change. At the Skin Auctions there has been a fair demand, but prices generally were lower. 1,140,000 were sold. Goat and sheep skins were 2d. to 3d. per lb. lower, chiefly common and inferior qualities.

Enfaced Rupee Paper is quoted ½ per cent. higher all round. Indian Exchange Bank shares have all declined during the week: Orientals from £45 to £44-10, Chartered from £21 to £20, Chartered Mercantile from £28 to £27-10, Hongkong and Shanghai from £34 to £31.

Bar Silver, which by Reuter is reported unquotable, comes in private messages at 54½d. per oz., a decline of ½d. from the highest point last week. The market at the same time is reported weak, purchases originally made for this side being offered, it is said, for resale. The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	25,06,813
Do. do. at Branches...	Inc.	,,	5,,7,338
Deposits	Inc.	,,	9,8,,777
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	5,19,350
Loans	Dec.	,,	4,12,4 7
Bills Discounted.....	Dec.	,,	7,74,951
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	56,78,193

This return is even more favourable than the previous week's was the other way, and is the more remarkable from the large decrease shown in the public demand. On the face of it we might almost infer that all monetary pressure has entirely passed over, but it is current y reported that Government withdrawals are likely to be heavy during the week, and if so the immediate future of the market may not be so easy as it looks at the moment.

STERLING EXCHANGE this morning opened quiet, but somewhat unsettled as regards rates. To begin with there were buyers of 3 months' sight Credits at is. 9 5-16d. and only two Banks named Is. 9d. for a demand drawing rate. A considerable amount of Bills was offered, however, and in the afternoon a somewhat firmer tone became observable, the Banks raised their buy ing rates 1-16d and possibly something higher than the opening quotation for Bank Paper could have been done. We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	.....	Is. 9	per Rupee.
Do	6 months' sight	Is. 9 5-16d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	,, ...	Is. 9¼d. ,,
Documents,	3 ,,	,, ...	Is. 9 7-16d. ,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual transactions and we, therefore, repeat Saturday's rates—¼ premium for demand and ¼ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is decidedly firmer in tone, sellers having apparently withdrawn from the market for the time being, but buyers are almost equally scarce, and it is impossible, therefore, to give reliable quotations.

The SHARE MARKET has been remarkably quiet with next to nothing doing in the shape of actual business, and no changes in values worthy of notice.

COTTON opened very firm, and a considerable amount of buying was done on the Green this morning, chiefly of half-pressed Dholleras descriptions at an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. Later in the day the firmer appearance of Exchange induced a quieter feeling and the market closed with, if anything, an easier feeling. The receipts yesterday were 8,782 bales, making a total of 20,060 bales for the three days. Quotations, as near as can be given, are as follows :—

F. G. F. Broach ...Ready.....			Rs.	198 per Candy p. f.
Good Omra,	,,	.....	180	,, ,,
F. G. F. do.	,,	.....	176	,, ,,
G. F. do.	,,	.....	173	,, ,,
Good Dholleras	May	.....	182	,, ,,
F. G. F. do.	,,	.....	179	,, ,,
G.F. do.	,,	.....	174	,, ,,

FREIGHTS continue to show rather more steadiness. By steamer for Liverpool £1-17-6 has been done to a fair extent, and by sailing ship consignees are generally asking £2-5 per ton, although we cannot learn that it has actually been paid.

SEEDS are very strong and in active request. Of *Linseed* considerable purchases are being made against previous contracts and prices have accordingly been run up to Rs. 6 13 to Rs. 6.14 per cwt. for immediate delivery.

PIECE GOODS continue to be held somewhat more firmly, but the demand for all descriptions is insignificant and no clearances of any extent can be made at current rates. The dulness extends to local made Goods and Yarns, of which sales for some time back have been unusually small.

COALS are still strong and advancing. We have not heard of any further sales to arrive, but Davison's West Hartley on the bunder has been sold at Rs. 21, an advance of As. 12 per ton on the last transaction reported. Stocks of the article on the spot are comparatively liberal, but an actual declaration of war could scarcely fail to farther advance prices.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 21st April as compared with the statement issued on the 14th April :—

LIABILITIES.	14th April Rs.	21st April Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	50,40,564	75 47,376
Do. do. do. at Branches.	16,30,546	21,57,984
Other Deposits	1,10,16,383	1,19 97,160
Post Bills.....	64,232	61,793
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,22,345	4,25,437
	3,01,64,071	3,41,91,689

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	35,45,309	30,25,959
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	17 65,643	17,79,392
Loans on Security of do. do.	37,63,799	37,63,799
Current Accounts, overdrawn	16 877	11,019
Bills Discounted	1,14,26,172	1,06,,2,111
Stamps	3,822	3,840
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,17,062		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,50,000	3,62,062	3,62,062
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	86,907	1,34 391
Cash and Currency Notes	87,51,013	1 41 29,306
	3,01,64,071	3,41,91,689

SHIPPING INTELIGENCE.

THE BARQUE VIOLA, 595 tons, Captain L. Roe, will sail to-day for Bremerhaven, with a cargo of 4,000 bales cotton.

THE BRIG RAVEN, 202 tons, Captain W. H. Marshall will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo and nineteen deck passengers.

THE SCHOONER GULANAR, 90 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mozambique, with a general cargo and twelve deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. VINGORLA, 315, tons Captain Gray, will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and one hundred and fifty-six deck passengers.

THE s. s. LUMLEY CASTLE, 1,070 tons, Captain J. L. Browne, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Cardiff (March 15 h), via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 1,713 tons co-l. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. PUTTIALLA, 494 tons, Captain R. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Major Jervise, Mr. S. Sharp, Hajee and Mrs. A. Sedick, Mr. Mahomed E. Abbas, and ninety-eight deck passengers.

THE s. s. PEMBROKE, 1,526 tons, Captain J. James, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Liverpool (March 23rd), via the Suez Canal, with the following passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Mackenzie, child and ayah, and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Owen. She brought the following cargo :—122 cases wine, 1,465 packages piece goods, 383 packages twist, 9,396 bun le and 14,272 bars iron, 6605 bundles hoop iron, 50 packages whiskey, 100 cases Brecksy, 100 bundles and 830 packages tinplates, 25 packages glassware, 34 packages earthenware, 289 kegs nails, 40 packages salamoniac, 105 packages sulphur, 61 cases stout, 29 packages paint and colour, 34 cases varnish, 4,950 pistes spelter, 50 kegs cadoe, 6 cases umbrellas, 50 packages bottles, 36 cases wine and spirit, 105 cases slates, 62 packages sulphate of copper, 254 casks alum, and many other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
21	Lumley Castle	Browne.....	Cardiff, March 15.
22	Pembroke (s)	James	Liverpool, March 23.
23	Puttialla (s).....	Henderson ...	Sussorah, April 4.

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
23	John Clark	Pendleton.....	Havre.
	Malwa (s)	Tomlin	Southampton.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer Vingorla, for K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Barque Viola, for Bremerhaven.
Brig Raven, Marshall, to Mauritius.
Schooner Gulanar, Nacoda, to Mozambique.
Steamer Assam, to Southampton.
Steamer Rosunia, to Antwerp.
Steamer Male, to C tch and Kurrachee.
Steamer Puttiala, to P ttolf via Kurrachee.
Ship Zorab, to Amsterdam.
Ship Lady Lyons, to Havre.
Brig Kc rata Roodrin, to Cochin.
Schooner Siroco, to Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.
19 Arabia (s).....Allen .....Moulmein, April 12.
Sam Weller (s) .....Murray .....Tuticorin, April 11.
Timsah (s) .....Corkery .....Negapatam, April 15.
Hellespont(s) .....Holloway .....Colombo, April 13.

DEPARTURES.

April.
19 St. Mirren ....

PASSENGERS.

Per Arabia—Mr Tayler, Mr Lewis, Mr Kane, Mr Murray, Mr Pinkerton, Mr Lucas, Mrs Schmidt, Revd C Abraham, and 100 deck.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Sam Weller—April 14th, Ship Merchantman of Calcutta in Lat 7-48 N, Long 82-5 E, standing Northward, passed several large vessels standing Northward.

By Hellespont—British Commander in Lat 8-18 N Long 83¼ E for Calcutta, all well.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Italic s—10 bales tinned plates, Meeyahoy Tyebkhan.
Rinaldo s—403 bundles hoo ·iron, Joseph Soares.

FROM LONDON.

Sestos s—4 cases gunpowder, Bomanji Manuckjee Punthakey
50 cases gin, Adurjee Dorabjee 17 cases glassware, Soomar Veer ; 10 cases white arsenic, Abdool Hoosen Abdoolally.
Gwalior —50 cases paper, W and A Graham and Co ; 29 cases color and 5 bales wall paper, Abdo lally Sumsoodin ; 4 cases P blue and 1 bale wall paper, Tyebally Sumrally and Co.
Mirzapore s— 5 kegs iron nail s Tyebally Abdoolally.
Nizam s—11 casesprovision, Grindlay, Groom and Co.
Parsee s—10 boxes soap, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan ; 15 hogsheads porter and 145 packages beer, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM GENOA.

Batavia s—150 boxes brandy, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookia.

FROM NEW YORK.

Yorzan s—2,000 cases kero-ene oil, Bell, Prandenburg and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Dunnathar Castle—220 bales cotton, Munsookram Candass ; 50 bales wool, Purseotum Tarsee.
Khersonee—125 bales cotton Vurudhman Tookersee.
Tythorea —1 bale cotton, Glad-tone, Wyllie and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Dewjee Beanjee and Co.
Merida s—2 c ses wheat, Kessowjee Nursee ; 450 cwts. myrabollens, Remington and Co ; 61 bales cotton, Nathoobhoy Soondhund ; 250 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Kalli Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Horridass Gangjee ; 104 bales cotton, Komal Pricom ; 50 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co ; 100 bales, cotton, Hurrydass Gangjee.
Newark—50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Vurudhman Tookersee ; 200 cwts cotton yarn, Dy-llehund Mullockchund.
Rajpoot—350 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.
Prince Frederick—102 bales cotton, Vurudhmon Tokersee ; 98 bales cotton, Davidass Nurotum.
Virago s—260 cwts myrabollans, W and A Gr ham and Co ; 50 bales wool, Lillidhur Gov ndjee ; 123 bales cotton, Coovverjee Lillabhur ; 100 bales cotton, Pirley, Scott and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 45 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 48 bales cotton, Kessowjee Ramjee ; 42 bales wool, Tulsoomull Churondass ; 65 bales wool, Nundrass Begraj ; 30 bales wool, Treeruthdass Loondaram ; 31 bales cotton, Ramjee Pranjee.
Italia s—4,23 bags wheat, B 18 N Co ; 260 cwts bones, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa s—1 case shawls, Purmeshuvurdass Jugnath ; 4 cases shawls, Mahomedbhatt Ahmedbhutt ; 1 case shawls, Somnath Panalail ; 3 cases shawls, Luckmed-as Khimjee and Co ; 1 case shawls, Hurbhugwan Bhanjee ; 1 case shawls, Juvarimull Dookeroy.
Assam s—8 bales skins and 8 bales hides, Adam Nohidin and Co ; 12 bales skins, Esmail Russol ; 11 bales hides and skins, S W A T N Meers and Co ; 6 bales skins and 9 cases fishmaws, Dawood Mahomed ; 7 cases fishmaws, Goolumhoosein Jonmahomed.
Naples s—5 bales hides, Hajee Mahamed Hajee Esmail ; 12 bales hides, Nencebhoy Gunjee ; 14 bales hides, Fuckeer Mahamed Munjee ; 25 bags cowries, Currimbhoy Moosenbhoy ; 3731 cwts. myrabollams, Jaitha Pursotum ; 400 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR FRMERSHAVEN.

Finellin—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVER.

General Domville—200 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Stern-way—300 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.
City of Dunedin—200 bales cot on, Gocuidass Cullianjee.
Carrie Clark—457 cwts linseed, Vinay and Co ; 6.0 bales cotton, Steam, Hobart and Co.
Rassed Castle—317 cwts. rapseed, George Lockhart and Co
106 bags coffee, Tyebjee and Co.
Hokon Adelborg s—8801 wts rapseed, Ralli Brothers : 1,000 bales cot on, A. Blaschcck and Co.
Santos s—122 bales cot on, Gaddum and Co.
Gambia s—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton Jules, grried and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Parsee s—557 cwts rapseed, Ralli Brothers.
Nizam s—1,395 cwts. ginseily seed, Ralli Brothers ; 80 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Batavia s—550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Nizam s—250 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nizam s—160 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 1,725 bales cotton, Gaddam & Co.
Calypso s—1,030 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 381 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Batavia s—500 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Stainsacre s—600 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 150 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Nizam s—10 packages silk, Asa Sye Mirza.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—74 bales twist, Nursee Kessowjee and Co ; 20 bales twist, Mugan Ghella ; 61 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noormahomed ; 23 bales twist, Hormusjee Manuckjee Pocha.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, April 22nd 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29'733
Temperature of the Air.....	83·4
Wet bulb Thermometer.....	76 7
Dew Point	74·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·742
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	5 4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	87·1
Minimum do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)..	78·0
General Direction of wind .....NW, NNW, N, NW	WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	215.

HIGH COURT.—24TH APRIL.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES

188-76—Chalk—Mere'thi Jones and Kenneth C.Lawrence and others —Jefferson and Payne.—Part heard.
229-76—L Fletcher—Nameebai vs Fudma Maloo—Balcrishna and B.
660-76—M H Khan—Elizazer Escobjee Sanker vs Nenbai widow —Tyabjee and Sasani.
238-76—Pearce and Winter—A Puchanan and others vs Hajee Abdool Rahman Allarakia—Fairgie, Lynch and Owen.
413-74—Ty bjee and Savani—Nujmoodeen Shaik Ally vs Zenabo widow and others—Jeffers and Payne.
653-76—Balkrishna and B—Eduljee Cursetjee C vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee J—J C Cama

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

630-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Burjorjee Sorabjee B vs Pestonjee Hormusjee S and others—K Morojee and J C Cama—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN).

SHORT CAUSES.

501-74—Ardaser and Hormusjee- Ilchchund Jugjeevendass vs Maneckchund Furbodass—Jefferson and Payne.
281-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—Hamirmull Navalmul vs Hurgopall Premsookdass and others.
500-76—In person—Gokuldass Pragjee vs Askarun Cassiram and another.
671-76—Fleeher and Smith—Rehemoobhoy Hubibhoy vs Premchund Roychund.
673-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Sittaram Radakisson vs Jaisingbhoy Huttesing—Shamr o P.
13-77—Mr Turner—Thucker Dayal Nursoo vs Henry Gamble and others.
328-77—Jefferson and Payne—Hajee Soomar Hajee Bowla and another vs Nursoo hurmajee—n another.
366-77—Ardaser and Hormusjee—Bhicajee Widow vs Eduljee Shapoorjee Mehta.
367-77—M M Munshi—Lisdhur Odowjee and others vs Hirjee Kurson.

For Judgment.

490-76—In person—Dhondee Chandrojee vs Bhirbal widow.

LONG CAUSES.

392-76—J C Cama—Hurjivun Mcoljee vs Ludha Cullianjee and another—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.
467-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Sumsoodeen Cassumjee—N N Kothare.
716-76—Khureman Morojee—Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy G vs. Sha Motichund Purbhoodass—Mr Chalk.
668-76—Jefferson and Payne—Anand Ghochi and others vs Ahmedbhoi Abdool Rahimon and others—Remington Hore and Langley.
709-76—Tyebjee and Savani—Tyabally Essajee and another vs., Henry Gamble—Remington, Hore and Langley.
718-16—Remington, Hore and Langley—Pitamber Vanacjee vs Panalall Punamchund—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

For Investigation under Sec. 305 of Act VIII of 1859.

In person—Pudmabai widow vs Wishwanath Succaram.

SHORT CAUSES.

689-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—A J Macdonold vs Moola Saheb Syedna &c—Tyabjee and Sayane.
690-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—A J Macdonold vs Hussonbhai bin Syedna &c—Tyabjee and Sayani.
719-76—Shamrao P—Memen Mahomed Haj-e Ali vs Memon Gani Hasam and another—Remington, Hore and Langley.
259-77—Muljee and B monjee—B Nuzmoodin vs A Abdool Latiff and others—Tyebjee and Sayane.
279-77—In person—Tribhowan Jadowjee vs Javer Tejpal and others.
321-77—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Motilall Hurgovundass vs Maraklion and others.
325-77—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Vellabai and another vs Cassee Lilladhur.
326-77—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Tejpal Godoo vs Goolismail Mahomedally and another.
348-77—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Jairaz Muconjee vs Dayal Goka & another.
349-77—Sh poorjee and Thacurdass—Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama and others vs Culliandass Nurrotumdass.
352-77—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Hurgovun Chuttoo vs Dayal Goka and another
353-77—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Mahadowjee Roopjee vs Dayal Goka and another.
360-77—Tyebjee and Savani—Cassilall Meethallal vs Moroba Sonderjee—Mr Turner.
363-77—Tyebjee and Sayani—Narroo Sakharam Maharaj vs Dayal Goka and another.

LONG CAUSE.

624-76—Rimington H and L—Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia and others vs L A Wallace and others—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 22.

Deering, Lieut, Bengal 26th P Native Infantry, on Medl Cert, from Meean Meer.
Fowler, Lieut, Bombay 2nd Queens, on duty, from Deolalee.
Owen, Lieut, Bombay 3rd Hussars, from leave, from England.
Greatly, Surg, Bom'ay I M D, on duty, from Aug. 21st 22nd.
Sharpe, Surg, Bombay I M D, on duty, from Hyderabad.
Swiny, Lieut, Bengal 73d Regt, on leave, from Subathue.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 23.

Millett, Lieut Col Bengal Staff Corps, on retirement, to Englar d.
Crafton, Col, Bengal R E, on furlough, to England.
Walke, Lieut, Bengal A. C R A., sick leave, to England.
Wardle, Lieut, Bombay 23rd Regt N I, on leave, to Matheran.
Morley, Lieut Col Bengal Tar Buff, on leave, to England.
G H. Brig Genl, Bombay S aff, on sick leave, to England.
Wyllly, Lieut, Bombay 8th Regt N I, on leave to Queenmund.
Deane, Lieut, Bengal 26th P N Infantry, on sick leave, to England.
Fchalaz, Capt, Bombay 21st Regt N I, on leave, to Himalayas
Swiny, Lieut, Bengal 73rd Regt, on leave, to England.

CENTRAL PROVINCES' ORDERS.

(Central Provinces Gazette, April 21.)

Capt H H H Hallett, Asst Comsr, availed himself on the 18th inst. of the concession of the month's subsidiary leave granted to him by Notification No 1306 of the same date.

Six months' leave of absence on medical certificate, under Sec 3, Sn-plement F of the Civil Leave Code, with the necessary subsidiary leave, is granted to Mr H L Dennys, Dist Supt of Police, Bilaspur, from the date he may be relieved.

Mr in peetor Hurst, of the Jubbulpore Dist Police, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Dist Supt of Police, Bilaspur, during the absence on leave of Mr Dennys, or until further orders.

Three m nth's privilege leave of absence is granted to Capt W Ve tue, Offg Deputy Comsr Chanda, from the 11th proximo, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Capt W S Brooke, Deputy Comsr, Sambalpur, made over charge of the Sambalpur Dist, to Mr H C Williams, on the 11th inst, afternoon.

Under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872, the Chief Comsr is pleased to appoint Raghoji Rao Mohite of Nagpur, to be a Mag of the 2nd class in the Nagpur Dist.

During the temporary absence at Bombay of Surgn Maj W B Beatson, Civil Surgn, Nagpur, Asst Surgn Kali Krishna Ghose, Teacher of Materia Medica in the Nagpur School of Medicine, is appointed to take charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Nagpur Station, of the Lunatic Asylum, and of the School of Medicine Dr Beatson made over charge to Asst Surgn Kali Krishna Ghose on the 11th inst, before noon, and received charge from him on the 8th inst, before noon.

Khan Bahadur Aulad Hossain, Offg Asst Comsr, 3rd class, is appointed to officiate as Asst Comsr, 2nd class, vice Khan Bahadur Aulad Hossain.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr B Dodd, Clerk, 4th grade, Office of Examiner, P W Accounts, is promoted to the 3rd grade on Provicial Estabt of Clerks, with effect from the 15th April, to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr W K Stent, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Railway Divn to the Hinganghat Divn Wardha Valley State Railway, from 1st May 1877.

Pracasa Rao, Clerk, 4th grade, is transferred from the Hinganghat Divn, Wardha Valley State Railway, to the Hoshangabad Divn, Buildings and Roads Branch.

Mr R J B Thomson, Temporary Ex Engr, 4th grade, and Capt S F Dunlop, Temporary Ex Engr, 2nd grade, are posted and made over charge respectively, of the Hoshangabad Divn, on the 14th April 1877.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 19th April 1877.)

The following orders are confirmed :—

Lucknow Brigade Order, dated the 29th March 1877, appointing Capt G T Morris, Sq n Officer 3rd B Cavy, to officiate as Asst Garri on Inspector, Lucknow, vice Lt H A Sawyer.

Sialkot Brigade Order, dated the 28th March 1877, appointing Col R Jenkins Comdt 1st B Cavy, to the command of the brigade on the departure of Brdr Genl Biddulph, and until the arrival of Brdr Genl Michell, c.B.

Shahjehanpur Station Order, dated the 26th March 1877, appointing Capt W B Butlin, Station Staff Officer, vice Lt F W Bromfield, resigned.

73rd Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 21st March 1877, appointing Sub-Lt H A Ravenshaw to officiate as interpreter, vice Capt Parker, and during the absence of Sub-Lt J A Bull, at Garrison Class, with effect from the 1st inst.

12th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 26th March 1877, making the following appointments, vice Col Yorke, on furlough :—

Capt J H Green, Sqdn Comdr, to officiate as 2nd Command.
Capt G C Egan, Sqdn Officer, to officiate as Sqdn Comdr, vice Green.
Lt E J F Wood, attached, to officiate as Sqdn Officer.

17th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 20th March 1877, making the following appointments, vice Maj Horgan, appointed Comdt Fort Abazai :—

Capt D C S L Carnegie, Offg Sqdn Comdr, to officiate as 2nd in Command.
Lieut H B Swiney, Sqdn Officer, and Adjt, to officiate as Sqdn Comdr, vice Carnegie.
Cornt B H S Gowan, Sqdn Officer, to officiate as Adjt.

1st Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 23rd March 1877, making the following appointments, vice Lt Col Craigie, deceased :—

Maj G Atkins, Wing Comdr and Offg 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdr.
Capt W M Molyneux, Wing Officer and Offg Wing Comdr, to officiate as 2nd in Command.
Capt T J Bailey, Wing Officer and Offg Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Comdr, in addition to his duties of Offg Qr Mr.

37th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 27th March 1877, making the following appointments, vice Capt Maddan, on leave :—

Lt Sir C H Leslie, Bart, Wing Officer and Adjt, to officiate as Wing Comdr.
Lt J Corse-Scott, Wing Officer and Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt.
Capt W Hasles, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr Mr.
Capt W J Stewart, attached, to officiate as Wing Officer.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
Royal Horse Artillery—Maj C E Nairne, (Batty F Bgde) to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Aug on private affairs.
Maj E I Hawkins, (A Batty F Bgde, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct on private affairs.
Lt A Broadfoot, (C Batty, F Bgde), to Dalhousie and adjacent hills, from the 15th April to the 15th Aug on private affairs.
Royal Artillery—Maj F Pennington, R A, (13th Bgde) to Naini Tal from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.
Maj J A Tillard, (No 2 Batty, 21st Bgde), to Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th July on private affairs.
Capt H R Gambier, (Instructor in Gunnery 11th Bgde,) to Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct on private affairs.
Capt and Adjt W R Stokes, (7th Bgde, to Cashmere and Murree, from the 15th April to 10 h Oct on private affairs.
Lt L F Coker, F Batty 11th Bdge, to England, from the 15th April to the 14th Oct, on private affairs.
40th Foot—Lieut Lt Col D Shipley, to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.
59th Foot—Capt H H Griffin, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.
Staff Corps—Capt S C MacFier, Wing Comdr 33rd N I, to Simla and Cashmere, from the 15th Sept to the 15th Nov on private affairs, under clause 10 of the rules of 1875 ; the first two months will be on full Staff pay under Clause III of the subsidiary rules.
Bengal Cav lry—Lt Col J B Nixon, settlers, doing general duty at Mecan Meer, to Mussoorie and the hills north of Debra, from the 15th May to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.
British Medical Service—Surgn Maj B Turner, M D, to England from date of embarkation, to appear before a me ical board.
Surgn Maj G Simon, M D, joint duty with No 6 Batty, 13th Bgde R A, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct on private affairs.
Indian Medical Service—Surgn Maj J E T Aitchison, M D, to Cashmere, Murree and Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs, under the rules of 1869.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, April 21.)

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave absence :—

Maj H M S Clarke, Dist Supt of Police, Bareilly, three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 1st May 1877.

Lt Col C F Sharpe, Dist Supt of Police, Gonda, three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 20th April 1877.

Mr G C Smith, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Bareilly, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Bareilly, during the absence on leave of Maj H M S Clarke or until further orders.

Mr A R Hutton, Asst Dist Supt of Police, 1st grade, and Supt, City Police, Lucknow, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Gonda, during the absence on privilege leave of Lt Col C F Sharpe, or until further orders.

Mr R Hannah, late Head Asst of the Office of Inspr-Genl of Police, Oudh, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Roe areli, during the absence on privilege leave of Lt Col O Smith, or until further orders.

If H the Lieut-Governor, N W P, and Chief Comsr of Oudh, has been pleased to direct the following transfers :—

Mr H A F Smith, Dist Supt of Police, Bahraich, to Lucknow temporarily, as Supt of the Dist and City Police.

Insp C J Ewart will hold charge of the current duties of Dist Supt of Police, Bahraich, during the temporary absence on deputation of Mr H A F Smith, or until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr R Simpson, Member, Board of Revenue, N W Provinces, the usual s hidiary leave preparatory to retirement from 2nd April 1877.

In supersession of the Notification of this Dept No 673A, dated 24th March 1877, Mr A Cadell, Settlement Officer Banda, two months and seventeen days' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st May 1877.

In supersession of notification of this Dept, No 481A, dated 3rd April 1877, the Hon R A J Dra mond, Comsr, furlough on medical certificate up to 7th Oct 1877, is g ar with the usual subsidiary leave.

The u taken portion of the privilege leave granted to Mr J A Ingram, Extra Asst Comsr, in Notification No 504, dated 6th Feb last, is hereby cancelled.

The o taken portion of the five weeks' privilege leave granted to Mr H Stobart, Offg Dy Comsr Jhansi, by Notification No 117A, dated 12th F b 1877, is hereby cancelled.

In modification of Notification No 743A, dated 17th Feb 1877, Mr C Duthie, Member Board of Revenue, N W Provinces, to be Member and President of the Central Examination Committee, vice Mr H S R id, on leave.

Mr E Conran, Offg Dist Engr of Gonda, during the absence of Mr F W Hirsinson, on duty.

Mr D M Gardner, Joint Mag ist grade, to officiate as Mag and Colly of Azamgarh, with effect from the 26th March, 1877.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C J Hickie, Patrol, to officiate as Coll r of Customs, Arts, during the absence on deputation of Mr R J Whitten, or until further orders.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

With effect from the 1st April, 1877, the date on which Surgn Maj A Christison was promoted to the rank of Depy Surgn-Genl :—

Surgn-Maj A H Hilson to be confirmed in his appointment as Civil Surgn, 1st class : and Surgn A J Willcocks to be confirmed in his appointment as Civil Surgn, 2nd class, N-W Provinces.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification No 64-65E-C, dated 3rd March 1877, Mr J A Willmore, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, and Mr W E Perry, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, are relieved over and received charge of the Fyzabad Provincial Divn, on the afternoon of the 21st March, 1877.

With reference to Notification No 111E-C, dated 17th March, 1877, Maj F D M Brown, V C, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, and Mr G H Howe, Ex Engr, 1st grade, respectively, made over and received charge of the Meerut Divn, on the afternoon of the 4th April, 1877.

Notification No 94E-C, dated 8th March, 1877, transferring Raj Kissen Ran rji Asst Engr, 2nd grade, from the Jhansi to the Etawah district as Dist Engr, is hereby cancelled.

Mr H K Nesbitt, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from Jalaun Dist, to Etawah Dist, as Dist Engr.

JUDICIAL (CRIMINAL) DEPARTMENT.

H H the Lt Govr, N W P, and Chief Comsr of Oudh, has been pleased to invest the undermentioned officers with the powers specified :—

Mu shi Permanand, Tahsildar of Aonla, in the Bareilly district, to be a Mag of the 2nd class, under section 37 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

With *reference* to Notifica in No 387E, dated 22nd Feb 1877, Capt J L MacPherson, R E, Ex Engr, Shikoabad Distributary Div, Ganges Canal, availed himself on the afternoon of the 13th March last of the subsidiary leave, preparatory to furlough granted him.

Referring to the order of the Govt of India, No 1221, dated 16th March, 1877, appointing Lt Col H A Brownlow, R E, the Off Chief Engr, and Secy in the Irrigation Branch of the P W Dept of this Govt, to officiate as Inspr Genl of Irrigation with

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MEETING OF NATIVES OF CALCUTTA TO PROTEST AGAINST THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' BILL.

CALCUTTA, 23RD APRIL.

A large public meeting, chiefly attended by natives, was held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Saturday last, the Sheriff presiding, for the purpose of protesting against the Presidency Towns Magistrates' Act. Resolutions were carried deprecating the extension of Magistrates' powers and against the injury caused by the Act to the system of trial by jury. It was also resolved to memorialize the Secretary of State to veto the Act. A committee was appointed to prepare the memorial.

ARRIVAL OF THE CZAR AT KISCHENEFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, 22ND APRIL.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar has arrived at Kischeneff and will review the Bessarabian army on Tuesday, when it is expected the declaration of war against Turkey will be made.

LONDON, 22ND APRIL.

Mr. Layard has arrived at Constantinople.

OBITUARY.—General Sir William Wylde, C. B., Bart., and Lieutenant-General Sir Burke Cuppage, K. C. B., Bart.

AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, 22ND APRIL.

President Hayes has withdrawn the U. S. troops from New Orleans.

THE ULTRAMONTANE AGITATION.

PARIS, 22ND APRIL.

The agitation among the Ultramontane party is seriously occupying the attention of the French Ministry.

*** The foregoing telegrams were published in our Extra Edition at 12 noon yesterday.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY BROKEN OFF.

LONDON, 23RD APRIL, EVE.

In the House of Commons this evening the Hon. R. Bourke, in reply to a question, said the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople had broken off diplomatic relations with the Porte and leaves the Turkish capital this evening.

TURKEY AND ROUMANIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 22ND APRIL.

The accounts respecting the course Roumania intends pursuing in the forthcoming struggle are most conflicting.

The Grand Vizier has sent a despatch to Prince Charles of Roumania relative to his concentrating his troops at Kalafat and requesting him to act with the Porte.

ENGLAND AND THE PORTE.

Mr. Layard has had an interview with the Grand Vizier and has informed him that the rejection of the Russian Protocol by the Porte has rendered support from England impossible.

THE PORTE AND ROUMANIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 23RD APRIL.

The Porte has requested Prince Charles of Roumania to act with the forces under Abdul Kerim Pacha and prevent the passage of the Russian Army across the Danube.

THE SULTAN TAKES COMMAND.

His Imperial Majesty the Sultan will command the Turkish Army in person against the Russians.

ARRIVAL OF THE RUSSIANS AT BUCHAREST.

A detachment of Russian troops arrived at Bucharest this morning.

AMERICAN NEWS.

WASHINGTON, 23RD APRIL.

The conflict among the political parties in Louisiana has been settled, the Republicans having joined the Democrats.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 21ST APRIL.

The Bombay mails of the 2nd instant, via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 21ST APRIL.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Fair Dhollera	4 15 16
Exchange on India	1s 8 15-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84
4½ per cent. do.	84½
5 per cent. do.	88½
3 per cent Consols for account	95⅛
5 per cent French Rente, 1872	105½
Oriental Bank Shares	£44-10
Chartered do do.	£20
Do. Mercantile do.	£27-10
Hongkong and Shanghai	£31
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£87,900,000.
" Notes in Circulation	£101,100,000.
Arrivals—Bewick and Brazilian.	

LINE REPORTS.—23RD APRIL.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera
Persian line right to London.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 9d.	per Rupee.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 9 5-16d.	"
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 9¼d.	"
Documents, 3 months' sight	1s. 9 7-16d.	"
Sovereigns	Rs. 11-8 each.	

POLITICAL TELEGRAMS.

EXTRAS, containing the Political Telegrams received during the day, will be issued in future from this office during business hours. The charge for delivery of these Extras to subscribers to the daily paper will be Rs. 2 a month. To non-subscribers, the Extras will be sold at the rate of one anna each. Subscribers who wish to receive the Extras regularly will be good enough to send their names to be registered.

April 18, 1877.

THE Maharaja of Cashmere is about to establish water works at Jummoo. The water is to be brought from a distance of two miles in pipes from the Tawi river.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE returned to Madras from Pondicherry at 1 P.M. on Friday and proceeded to Government House. Shortly after 2 o'clock, leave of His Grace the Governor, and the Council to the Central Railway Station, where Sir William Robinson and the Hon'ble W. Hudleston took leave of him. He then entered the mail train for Bombay, and quitted Madras territory on the forenoon of Saturday last.

THE Hon'ble J. G. Coleman has responded to the late appeal of the Bishop of Madras on behalf of the Friend-in-Need Society, by sending his Lordship Rs. 10,000 to be held in trust, the interest arising therefrom to be devoted to the relief of distressed Europeans and Eurasians in any way the Society may think proper. This should be a welcome addition to the resources of the Society, says the *Madras Mail*. The special fund thus created is to bear the donor's name.

THE Calcutta Chamber of Commerce held a meeting on Friday last to consider what form of recognition should be taken of Mr. Schalch's services to the city. It was finally resolved that Mr. Schalch should not be allowed to leave this country without some general recognition of his public services and private worth, and that a committee should be appointed with a view to determine what form this recognition should take, whether of a public memorial or a testimonial, or both, and that the committee be authorised to receive subscriptions. A committee composed of a large number of influential gentlemen was then appointed.

THE *Bangalore Examiner*, in noticing the unexpected death of Mr. T. E. Woodcock, of the Mysore Commission, says :—"The Mysore Commission has lost one of its most energetic and useful officers by the death of Mr. T. E. Woodcock, Assistant Commissioner, who was doing duty in the Tumkur district under Captain Ludlow, the Deputy Commissioner. Mr. Woodcock was at first in the service of the Madras Government, in the Police Department of the Bellary district, whence he took service in the Mysore Government as manager of the then Ashtagram Superintendent's Office and Government Prosecutor. By untiring energy, perseverance and devotion to duty, the deceased rose to the position of Assistant Commissioner, and was for many years posted to the Tumkur district, where he won the approbation and good-will of all his superiors in office, and especially during the present famine in the district. Mr. Woodcock had gone on special duty to the village of Chickhanaikhanhulli, about forty-one miles from Tumkur, and was there attacked with the disease on the 16 instant. He at once set out for Tumkur, but did not live to reach that town. He died at the village of Mukkenhulli, about four miles out of Tumkur. The body was brought into the town and the funeral took place on the 17th instant."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* entertains the following rather gloomy view of promotion in the Punjab Commission :—"It is generally understood that the cause of the delay in giving the promotions in the Punjab Commission, in the place of the four Colonels who have retired, is entirely attributable to the action of the Supreme Government. There is, however, one curious point in connection with this question that obtrudes itself upon our notice, and one too that may have probably hitherto escaped general observation. And it is this : If the Supreme Government thus interferes with the prospects of the Punjab officers, where are the latter to look for any promotion, for it is certain that except from the retirements of military civilians, there will not be a single step for several years to come. Colonel Dwyer probably retires this summer, Colonels Graham and Cripps must go next year, while in 1879 there are no retirements at all. In 1880 three more Colonels—*i. e.*, Young, Munro and Forster—will have to depart, in 1881 no steps will fall in, and in 1882 Colonel Pollock will bid adieu to the Punjab. We need not follow the detail further, for we have so far shown pretty conclusively that if the steps of the retiring Colonels are not given, there will be no promotion at all in the Punjab Commission for the next five years."

SOME idea of the grain traffic which is carried down the Indus to Kurrachee by the Sutlej, Chenab and Indus waters, may be gathered from the following particulars received from a private correspondent of the Lahore paper at Kurrachee. He says :—"During the last week there have been considerable transactions in jowaree, rice, bajra and gram, and in consequence of the great demand there is for these grains, which are required for export to Bombay and Karwar for famine purposes, prices have advanced Rs. 2 per candy. The wheat trade with Europe still continues to be very brisk and there is every prospect of its greatly improving, the Punjab cereals fetching excellent prices in the European markets. Trade in rapeseed seems to be of fair promise, if we can judge by the high rates at which time bargains are said to have been made." As however, remarks our contemporary, there is every prospect of a good crop this year, it may be concluded that this description of traffic will not fall off. The fact that engagements have been entered into by native merchants here for the supply within the next few months of between 20,000 to 30,000 bales and about 360,000 maunds of til seed, has to be delivered in Kurrachee within the next few weeks, the conclusion can reasonably be arrived at that, the S. P. & I. Steam way Company and the steamers of the Flotilla will have all they can do to carry this traffic. All these things considered, there is every prospect of Mr. Andrews (the energetic chairman of the Company concerned) being able to issue a most favourable report for the current half year, while he will have the satisfaction of being able to show the public that his anticipations, regarding the growth of the trade and traffic of the Punjab, were not altogether as visionary or rose-coloured as people were inclined to believe them.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* publishes the following information about the Indus Valley Railway and the future prospects of Sind :—"Punjabees will be glad to hear that the construction of the Indus Valley Railway is making rapid strides towards completion. The Chief Engineer hopes to have the line open from Mooltan to Sukkur by the end of July. The line is now laid from Mooltan to Chowdri, in the Bhawulpore State, 113 miles, and by the end of this month it is hoped that it will be completed as far as Khanpur, 140 miles from Mooltan. The temporary bridge at Adamwahan still stands well, and arrangements are being made for a steam ferry against its giving way in the floods. On the Sukkur side equally satisfactory progress is being made, Mr. Mackenzie, contractor, undertaking to complete 60 miles to Gobla within two months, being at the rate of a mile per day. Midway between Sukkur and Mooltan too, in the Khanpur section, work is being pushed forward, the materials being sent by steamer to the scene of operations there. Beyond Sukkur the work is not neglected, although the present effort is to open only as far as Sukkur. The line is quite complete from Kotree to Sehwan, thus leaving only the short break to Sukkur from Sehwan to be completed after the first effort has been successful. If the river behaves, there is every reason to hope that the line will be open right through within eighteen months' from this date. We hear a confident rumour that an arrangement has been come to for a weekly mail service between Kurrachee and Suez, not calling at Aden, by which our Punjab letters will reach Kurrachee two days earlier than they reach Bombay at present by P. and O., this arrange ment to take effect from July next, should the line be open to Sukkur then, as expected. The present course of post from Kurrachee to Lahore is four days, and there is reason to hope that of these two would be saved by the new arrangements, thus giving us our letters four whole days earlier than we could get them *via* Bombay. We sincerely hope that this rumour is not unfounded, as it would redeem the Postal Department from the disgrace of the present arrangements, by which Punjab letters are kept for 16 hours lying at Allahabad. But we fear that this very Allahabad delay is positive proof that the authorities could not have been so considerate as to act with such promptness."

FROM the report of the Director of Public Instruction for Bombay, we learn that the total number of works catalogued during the year 1876 is 831 ; that is, 96 more publications were registered in 1876 than in 1875. There are altogether 716 oriental works : of these 375, that is about 52 per cent., are original ; 40, or about 5 per cent., translations ; and 290, or about 43 per cent., reprints. Again, of this above total number 716, 144, or about 20 per cent., are educational publications ; and the remaining 572, or about 80 per cent., non-educational. Again, classified according to the languages, the Marathi, as is usual, bears the largest proportion, they amounting to 237, that is about 33 per cent. of the whole. Next to the Marathi comes its rival, the Gujarati, which counts 230, or about 32 per cent. of the total. Thus the two great vernaculars of the Presidency, the Marathi and the Gujarati, absorb between them the two-thirds of the total number of the oriental publications. The populations, speaking the remaining vernaculars, are very backward in education and literary activity, is a fact which comes prominently forward every year in these annual analyses, ever since they began to be officially submitted to Government. The publications written in the Kanarese, the Sindi, &c., each amount to little more than 2 per cent ; and, all taken together, they amount to only 12 per cent. The proportion which the publications of the year appearing in the classical languages bear to the grand total is also very small, being about 7 per cent ; and of the number 55 given under this head, 46 are purely Sanskrit books. There are only 5 Persian and 2 Arabic publications, and these together with 17 Urdu publications, give us the measure of the literary activity of the Mahomedan population of this Presidency. The proportion borne by the publications appearing in more than one language, is about 15 per cent. of the total number. There are altogether 94 printing presses in the Presidency, as is gathered from the quarterly catalogues published during the year under notice. They are distributed as follows :—Bombay has 47 presses and has printed 508 works ; the Deccan has 20 presses and has printed 174 works ; Gujerat has 19 presses and has printed 99 works ; the Southern Maratha Country has 6 presses and has printed 28 works ; and Sind has 5 presses and has printed 22 works. Of the total number of publications 570 are printed, while the remaining 261 are lithographed.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF SIR R. TEMPLE.

THE following Notification was published yesterday in the *Bombay Government Gazette* extraordinary :—

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd April 1877.

HER MAJESTY has been pleased to appoint Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., to be Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

By order,
E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd April 1877.

Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., appointed by Her Majesty to be Governor of this Presidency, is expected to arrive at the Byculla Station of the G. I. P. Railway on Thursday, the 26th instant, at 10-35 A. M. (local time).

A guard of honour will be in attendance at the Station, and a salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the saluting battery on the arrival of Sir Richard Temple.

The heads of all civil, naval, and military departments, and all officers of the civil, naval, and military services, not on duty, are invited to attend.

Full dress will be worn on the occasion.

On account of the heat of the weather, the usual parade of the troops of the Garrison is dispensed with.

By order,
E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

DEPARTURE OF SIR LEWIS PELLY.

YESTERDAY afternoon Apollo Bunder seemed to have attracted a larger number of the rank and fashion of Bombay than it does every Monday on the departure of the English mail steamer. Prominent among those who left by yesterday's steamer were Sir Lewis Pelly and Brigadier General and Mrs. Gell. The Hon. Mr. Rogers, the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft, Sir Charles Sargent, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill, the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey, the Hon. M. A. Rogay, the Hon. Major General Kennedy, Colonel Baker, Dr. Hewlett, Dr. Lyon, Dr. Blaney, Dr. Doolittle, Mr. Chapman, Mr. L. R. Reid, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, Mr. Mackintosh Balfour, Mr. Basil Lang, Mr. Little, Mr. Prescot, Mr. W. J. Best, Mr. J. W. Orr, and many others were present at the bunder. The Brigadier General arrived shortly after 5 P. M., and was greeted by several of his friends before starting for the steamer. Sir Lewis Pelly appears to have caught time by the forelock rather too closely, and to have disappointed several of his friends and acquaintances who were waiting at the bunder with a view to wish him God-speed from 5 P. M. until 6 30 P. M. He did not come ; and it was conjectured that he had quietly gone on board from the Mazagen bunder. He left Watson's Esplanade Hotel in a carriage and pair about 6 P. M., and appears to have gone on board the steamer from Apollo Bunder sometime before people began to arrive there.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were fifteen European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

EXECUTION.—Curson Hurry, who was sentenced to death at the last Criminal Sessions for the murder of his father-in-law, Velljee J wraj, will be hanged at the usual place in front of the County Jail on Wednesday, the 2nd proximo.

A CORRECTION.—An intelligent printer in setting up a report of a case heard in the Small Causes Court on Saturday last construed a familiar quotation made use of by Dr. Kavansgh on that occasion into *De Mortuus ali nisi bonum*. Of course, it should have been *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*.

H. M.'s HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 341 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 66 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 267 by the Presidency Magistrates, and 8 by Naval Courts-Martial. Of the prisoners 319 were natives and the remaining 22 Europeans.

BUYING GOODS FROM CHILDREN.—A Mahomedan hawker, named Bhicajee Bawajee, was yesterday fined Rs. 3 at the Fort Police Court, by Mr. Nana Morojee for buying three gunny bags from three little Mahomedan children for the sum of one anna and six pie, whereas the gunny bags were valued at Re. 1 2-0.

PROSECUTION BY THE S. P. C. A.—Gungajee Narayan grain dealer, for working his bullock at Chinch Bunder, the animal being in a very emaciated state and quite unfit for work, was fined Rs. 5.—Sowlia Ramjee, cartman, for working his bullock near Null Bazaar, the animal being lame of the off foreleg, was fined Rs. 5.

CRICKET.—On Saturday last the teams of the Scottish Schools, Byculla *vs.* Byculla Schools played a match in the Byculla School grounds. The Bycullas went in first and ran up a score of 184. The Scotch followed, making 39 runs in the first and 46 in the second innings—total 85. The Byculla boys, therefore, gained an easy victory by one innings and 99 runs.

H. M.'S COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 298 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 237 prisoners, including 11 women, of whom 21 were non-labour prisoners, 1 under sentence of death and 215 for hard labour. On the civil side there were 61 prisoners, including 2 women. Of these latter 19 prisoners were under warrants from, the High Court and 42 from the Small Causes Court.

KANDAWALLA MOHOLLA READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.—The seventh annual meeting of this institution was held on last Sunday at the Merwanjee Manockjee Shetna Zarthosti Girls' School. From the report read it appears that there are at present 50 subscribers, and 12 subscribers joined it during the last year ; its income last year was Rs. 414 and the expenditure Rs. 464. Seventy books and pamphlets were received last year from the Director of Public Instruction. After thanking Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Kt., C. S. I., Mr. Behramjee Nusserwanjee Sirvai and others for their liberal support to the institution and appointing members of the managing committee for the present year, the meeting was dissolved.

THE LIST OF JURORS.—We understand that Mr. Dinanath Raghunath Khote, whose name appears in the list of special jurors lately published, is a partner in the well-known firm of Messrs. Luckmidass Khemjee and Co. of this place, and is therefore fully qualified to be on that list. We have enquired as to how his name came to be associated with the Town Council, and the explanation is quite satisfactory. When his name was in-cted for the first time in the list of common jurors three years ago, he was put down in that list as "member of the Municipal Town Council" (it should have been "member of the Municipal Corporation," as he was then a member of that body) and the same mistake has been through a misunderstanding copied into the new list.

NATIVE SOCIETY AS SEEN BY A NATIVE PAPER.—The *Guzerat Mitra* says :—"Such a man as Victor Hugo, the patriot and the poet of freedom, is required here to raise us from the slough of despond, and to teach hidden truths, such as he teaches in Paris, to our admiring countrymen in Surat and other places. For want of such men, or even of far less degree, we are languishing out here, our breath is not sweet, our society is at a low level, and when we shall die, we are afraid, at that dreadful hour, we shall have to say, in the words of the greatest poet of the world, that our 'ending is despair.' We find one who gives his wife not the love which he has pledged to give, we find another who darkens the life of woman with cruel words ; a third is there, still another, who wants money from his wife. There are others in native society, sometimes sitting amongst our legislators, and sometimes presiding at our meetings, who are equally loathsome vipers with those who murder their wives by a slow process. And Virtue, Valour, and Wisdom are scarcely to be found, or if found, of which the world knows not much, and these things which may brighten and raise society like stars that illumine the heavens are of low esteem with the better portion of our countrymen for want of a Victor Hugo, a Cobden, or a Bright to advise, to reprove, and to lead.

A VERY EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT.—An extraordinary statement appears in the *Satya-Dipika* for April. The editor received the information first in a letter from Ahmednuggur, but thinking there must be some mistake, he made enquiries and found that the fact was as stated—viz., that the missionary of the S. P. G. at Ahmednuggur administered the Lord's Supper to a *deceased person*. The corpse thus honoured was that of Mr. Trimbukrao Bhugwunt, a native Christian. We are shocked at such a profanation of our Lord's ordinance. Yet these are they who claim to be in the apostolical succession, and deny to the great majority of Christ's ministers the right to administer the Sacraments.—*Bombay Guardian.*

ANOTHER STATE OF THINGS UNDER ANOTHER JUDGE.—Mr. G. M. Macpherson, our Judge and Sessions Judge, successor of Mr. H. Birdwood on leave, has already taken the public by surprise by the issue of some singular arbitrary directions to vakeels and outsiders by which the former are cautioned in future against a practice, commonly obtaining among them as a body, of taking a multitude of cases per hand in one single day, which has a very baneful effect on the client's rights, and the latter are prohibited against access to clerks and other responsible members of the Court, which is alleged to be very undesirable for some most obvious reasons. The vakeels are all in consternation to a man and public criticism speaks very loudly against this measure.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

ATTEMPT AT CONVERSION BY FORCE.—A Dekani female, Bai Vahali, residing near Amba Wari, in Salabat Pura, appeared a few days ago before the second class Magistrate of Chowrasi Talooka, and complained that a party of certain Mahomedans, consisting of both sexes, had induced her, a little before, to step in in their residence bordering on the wayside, when she was on her way home from a neighbouring well, carrying water, and had then forcibly detained her there in unlawful custody for a period of about 11 hours, at the expiration of which they had used coercion to convert her to their persuasion against her choice. In the trial which followed at some length, Mr. Lallobhai vakeel and Mr. Anandram mookhtiar appeared for the prosecution against Mr. Frakjee Khansi, a mookhtiar, representing the defence, but the accused were discharged by the Magistrate for want of sufficient evidence against the same.—*Id.*

THE WORKS ON THE GHAUTS.—We hear from Khandalla that the work going on there under Mr. Fryer is making great progress and will certainly be over in the time contracted for. The soldiers at the barracks come down to the works and enjoy seeing the big stones hurled down into the ravines, making a tremendous noise in their downward progress. The workmen are paid by task-work and they work with a will, knowing that they are paid for every load they remove. The labourers seem very healthy and well fed and cared for, and most of them have some kind of hut to shelter them from the weather. Mr. Fryer keeps a Banian at the works, and looks well after the supply of grain given to the labourers. He sends away all grain of an inferior quality so that his people are wonderfully healthy and comfortable as they have a supply of good water from the reservoir near the works. Mr. Fryer's camp is well worth a visit by those who are engaged in the relief works, or interested in them. They would get a hint or two there that would be worth their trouble. To us it seems to say pay the labourers by task-work and they will do it well and speedily. They have then a motive for exertion.—*Deccan Herald.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGER BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. MALWA, Captain P. S. Tomlin, sailed yesterday last for Southampton, *via* the Suez Canal, with the English mails and the following additional passenger :—

For Southampton.—Lieut E Dening.

THE REAL STATE OF THE DECCAN FAMINE DISTRICTS.

THE following is a minute by Sir Richard Temple, dated Camp, interior of Poona District, 24th March 1877 :—

In forwarding the accompanying memoranda of facts ascertained during my present visit to the districts of Sholapur, Kaladgi, and Poona in the Bombay Presidency (which are the three most distressed districts), I have to record some general observations.

2. It will be in the recollection of the Government of India that on my first visit to the Deccan districts of the Bombay Presidency on the 10th and 11th of January last, I submitted several recommendations, the principal of which was to the effect that the petty village works close to the homes of the people, with easy or nominal work, on which the great majority of relief labourers were then employed, should be generally discouraged and closed wherever possible ; and that the relief labourers should be concentrated as much as might be practicable on larger public works, generally at some distance from their homes, with rigid tasks under professional supervision. This principle was thought likely to prove acceptable to the Local Government, which had evinced a tendency to proceed in that direction. It has since been declared publicly to be in accordance with these views. It has certainly been acted up to during the two months and upwards which have elapsed since the above-mentioned dates with a rigour and decision which leave little to be desired, and with a result upon which, after allowance for any slight drawback that may be found, the Government of Bombay may be heartily congratulated.

3. On the 12th January I found 331,447 relief labourers in all, of whom 136,629 were on petty village works and 194,818 on professionally-supervised public works. On the 20th March there are 209,000 relief labourers in all, of whom 34,000 only are on village works, while 175,000 are on the larger public works. In other words, whereas a moderate majority were on public works and a large proportion on village works, now the vast majority are on public works, and only an insignificant minority on village works. Again, on the 1st January, I found an universal expectation that the then large number would increase by 80 per cent. before the end of March. I find on the 20th March that the January number instead of increasing has actually decreased 54 per cent.

4. Although the tendency of our measures has been to transfer large numbers to the public works, still even on these works there has actually been a decrease. This has arisen from the enforcement of the task-work previously ordered. Many persons came to work on task so long as they found it easy, but absented themselves when they found it becoming irksome. The civil works, the manner in which the reduction of numbers occurred was in this wise. The Public Works Department (including its general branch and its special irrigation branch) has been strongly organized with a staff of officers and of trained subordinates in the distressed districts. Professional preparations for public works on a sufficiently large scale, consisting partly of main roads, but chiefly of irrigation reservoirs (tarks) were got ready. To these all applicants (save and except those who appeared to be able to sustain themselves, for a time at least, without Government aid) were admitted. To these also all the labourers who had previously been on village works were drafted (except those who from age, infirmity or other good cause were unable to go. The able-bodied were informed that they could no longer be employed on the village works ; but that employment was available for them on the larger public works ; to every person some such work at a reasonable distance was indicated ; he was also informed, however, that in event of his refusing this offer he would not be otherwise employed. Very many did in fact refuse, and by so doing virtually discharged themselves from Government relief, thereby affording proof that they were not in real distress and could afford to stay away. Many, however, accepted the offer and are still serving on the public works, proving by their industry and discipline that they really need the support thus obtained.

5. The number who discharged themselves from Government relief in the manner above described were about 102,000.* They did, indeed, at first show signs of some method and system in their proceedings. They liked the village works with a lax system from which they had been discharged. They disliked the public works with a strict system to which it was proposed to transfer them. They imagined that by throwing themselves suddenly out of employ, they virtually offered a passive resistance to the orders of Government. Many of them, after a period of more or less of hardship and privation in furtherance of a plan whereby they hoped ultimately to regain their position on the easy-going village works. For so favourable an object they deemed that some suffering might be borne. They counted somewhat on exciting the compassion of the authorities, and still more on arousing fears lest some accession to human life should occur. They wandered about in bands and crowds seeking for sympathy. They probably did meet with sympathy, indirect by at least, in various quarters. They certainly had leaders both from among their own body, and from among the employés, whose vocation had ceased from the contraction or cessation of the village works. Also the village headmen (patels) are as a class much opposed to any system of relief works which takes the people away from their homes. This feeling may be natural on their part, but it cannot receive attention, when it militates against so important a principle as the application of a definite test to a relief system in time of famine.

6. The Government, however, did not yield, though it did report the matter to the Government of India, apparently with a view to strengthening the position by eliciting further authoritative declarations. The Government of India, on two occasions, declared in effect that undue concessions must not be made to combinations of work people formed with sinister or disinterested objects ; and that although Government was bound to do its utmost to save people from death by starvation, it could not always undertake to save them from death owing to their own obstinacy or misconduct. These views have doubtless helped to guide the thoughts of the people and to subdue any unreasonable hopes which may have been engendered.

7. Of those who thus deserted the relief works some returned to labour when they found resistance unavailing. But many after wandering about for a short time settled quietly in their own villages, where they still are (as I have myself seen them in several places) in a condition which, if not good, is yet not reduced. Of these it is thought that many must ere long be constrained to apply for relief.

8. On the other hand, while severity is deserved by those who try to resist the just efforts for reform and economy in the administration of relief, there are many poor ignorant persons misled by designing leaders. No exertion is spared to induce these misguided persons to accept the reasonable sort of relief which they are believed to need. To the village works only those are admitted who cannot be expected to perform the tasks set on the larger works. It was thought that these works would be more largely attended than they are. The authorities are ready to receive many more if they come, either on existing works, or upon other works which could be immediately opened. These works being of the simplest character could be opened without any preparation. The gangs which I have inspected are exactly those whom we might expect to find ; that is they are people evidently needing assistance, strong enough to do light work near home, but not strong enough to perform the tasks of the public works.

9. Besides the larger works, as already stated, preparation is always needed. And this preparation has been made in case there should be any accession or influx of numbers as the season advances. After consulting the Public Works authorities I find that the works now open can accommodate seventy-five thousand additional persons at the shortest notice. Here again, however, the rolls of the workmen do not fill as fast as was expected. Evidently the comparative strictness of system is acting as a deterrent to keep away all save those who are truly in want.

10. Nothing can be more suitable than the character of the gangs on these works, whom I have carefully inspected in various places of these districts, numbering in all about forty thousand persons. Of a suitable character I mean this, that the men and women belong to the labouring classes who are cast out of employ by dearth of employment, in consequence of the scarcity, and who really need assistance ; they are able-bodied and fully equal to the hard task-work they perform ; their physical condition is generally good, often it is very good, indicative of a fine peasantry which any Government may be proud to reckon among its subjects. There are some few exceptions indeed, but in almost every instance there is some satisfactory explanation, as for instance a man is very thin, but then, though able to labour, he is suffering from some local disease, and he prefers for sake of keeping company with his relatives to be on this work rather than go to the easier village work, and so on.

11. Even to these larger works there are attached sets of weakly persons, and very young children, relatives of the able-bodied labourers from whom they cannot well be separated. These sets receive special relief according to circumstances.

12. I have inspected many sets of persons receiving gratuitous relief from Government. These are truly miserable persons, and fit recipients of charity.

13. The same cannot always be said of the recipients of private charity in these districts, who are often persons hardly needing this form of relief. It were much to be desired that the charitable donors would consent that their charity should be administered on the same rules as Government charity.

14. The wage of 2¼ annas a day for an adult male (the wage of females being graduated accordingly) allowed on the public works is certainly sufficient, its sufficiency being attested by the fine physique of the majority of the labourers. Certainly the rate (slightly less than the rate for professional labourers in ordinary years) is not too much for these gangs. For some of the finest sets of these men, it is probably not quite hard enough. The wage allowed on the petty village works, equal to one pound of grain a day plus ½ anna for adult male (the wage of females being graduated accordingly), which is at least 25 per cent. less than the wage on the public works, is probably sufficient, as is shown by the fact that the labourers are looking much as they look in ordinary years. There are, I know, opinions to the contrary, but these are based on general considerations and not upon the one real ground, namely, the actual condition of the labourers. The children of all ages, even the tenderest, of the relief labourers are receiving some allowance.

15. On the whole I feel sure that in the Deccan districts of Bombay no abuse of State charity is allowed ; no appreciable amount of Government money is wasted ; no demoralization of the rural classes is going on ; on the contrary, they are being taught the hard but salutary lesson of self-help in time of danger.

16. With this rigidity of system, and this careful restriction of relief, there must be some anxiety lest individual cases of unrelieved distress should occur and escape observation. So far as my inspection of the poorest classes not on relief has gone, it is to be inferred that they are generally in tolerable condition. Occasionally, though very rarely, I have found instances of persons whose appearance would ensure to them relief immediately on their asking for it. No doubt there is much scope for incessant vigilance. I drew attention to this on the 12th January. Subsequently when representing the same thing to the Madras Government, I sent copy of that representation to the Government of Bombay, who in reply acknowledged the correctness of the principle and expressed a belief that it had been already carried out. And certainly I find that in the Bombay Deccan, so far as orders go, such vigilance ought to be secured. All village headmen have been warned of their duty in this matter ; they frequently do give temporary relief on their own responsibility pending orders of relief officers. Lists have been made out in every village of persons likely to come within this category. European officers are posted in each one of the many sub-divisions (talukas) of the distressed districts ; and they, together with their native subordinates, are constantly patrolling the villages and seeing whether the village headmen really do bring forward every deserving case or not. In every sub-division (taluka) of every distressed district there is a relief centre for the reception of these cases. The number on charitable relief is large indeed ; but looking to the circumstances of the country, I should be glad to see it larger. It is, however, remarkable that many of the destitute poor are reluctant to resort to the poor-house, from a feeling of self-respect which is creditable to them. Here and there, however, I have discovered persons who ought apparently to have come under the operations of these rules ; and I think that the local officers cannot be too often reminded of these excellent orders.

17. I have not received any trustworthy evidence whatever that any death from starvation occurs or is in danger of occurring in these districts. But I have received much excellent evidence to the effect that nobody is dying or likely to die of this cause. Statements of an opposite description are sometimes made, but they are merely general in their terms, and are manifestly advanced in support of the view that easier terms of relief should be offered to the people. I am unable, however, to discover upon what foundation any statements that the people are starving can possibly rest. If any instance has happened within the last two months it must be very exceptional. If any instance happens now, it must be owing to some extraordinary exhaustion on the part of the person concerned, certainly not to any want of means of relief at hand.

18. The number of relief labourers having fallen and continued comparatively so low, the question whether it will greatly rise again is much canvassed locally. If it should rise, then the authorities are ready. It is not advisable to anticipate or verify this often to debate a matter around which much importance has grown, but which will, by the event, soon be placed beyond doubt. Doubtless the liberal scale, as it is now thought, the too liberal scale, on which relief was at the outset administered, had the effect of putting money into the pockets of the people on which they are now living. To some extent, but to a slight extent only, this may account for the decrease in numbers. The people are now seen to possess some self-sustaining power which is difficult to be gauged beforehand, but which proves to be greater than was at first supposed. The peasantry of these Deccan districts may be poor (as is sometimes affirmed), but they apparently can for the most part support themselves for one year notwithstanding the loss of their crops. They may have fallen into indebtedness, but still they have credit enough to obtain advances of grain from the village dealers, or others who hold stocks of grain. The grain markets continue to be very well supplied. And the price of food still ranges at 20lbs. for the rupee, which is cheaper decidedly than a famine price.

19. As the case stands at this moment, there are in the Bombay Presidency—

	Persons.
On works	209,000
On charitable relief	42,000
Total	251,000

20. The fate of the cattle in all this drought is sadly uncertain. That numbers have died or will die is certain ; these are probably the inferior animals. The best have been sent to the pasturage grounds of the Western Ghat mountains. We do not know exactly how they are faring there, not very well in all probability, as even those uplands have but meagre pasture in a year like this.

21. If the numbers on relief shall not materially increase beyond the present total, then there will be a considerable reduction, even below the reduced estimate of expenditure recently furnished for the imperial budget.

22. During my first visit I drew attention to the importance of using all fair means to collect the land revenue of the current year in all the distressed districts, so far as the people could pay without undue pressure. The revenue authorities seem to have recently made and to be still making successful efforts in this direction. The loss of land revenue by reason of this famine is not thought likely to exceed fifty-four lakhs of rupees, and may even be less than that. It will be in the recollection of the Government of India that in the beginning of January, when the loss of land revenue was estimated at 83 lakhs, I strongly represented the expediency of not promising remission, so long as any hope of recovering the revenue should remain. Though nothing specifically was settled at the moment, the representation and the consequent agitation of the subject has evidently been of service fiscally. Another year, no doubt, is the general improvement of the situation.

23. If these favourable anticipations shall be in any degree realised, then the famine of 1877 in the Bombay Presidency will not be so financially burdensome as was once feared. But they depend (it must always be remembered) upon an early and propitious rainfall during the coming summer. If that anticipation prove to be withheld, then a fresh conjunction of adverse forces would arise.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

THE DECCAN RIOTS COMMISSION.

THE following letter from the Sarvajanik Sabha of Poona has been sent us for publication :—

No. 160 of 1877.

Sarvajanik Sabha Rooms, Naggerkar's Wada, near Visrambag, Poona, 14th April 1877.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,—I have been directed by the managing committee of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the Deccan Riot Commissioners' Report with its appendices which you were pleased to send in accordance with the request contained in my letter of the 23rd of January 1877.

1. During the last five years the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha has devoted its most anxious thoughts to the consideration of the condition of the agricultural classes in this Presidency. In December 1872 a sub-committee was appointed to receive evidence and submit a report upon the extent of the fall of prices and the weight of the enhanced assessments and the consequent indebtedness and poverty of the ryots. The sub committee's report was published for general circulation in the middle of 1873, and from that time very strenuous efforts were made to question the correctness of the conclusions contained in the report of the sub-committee, yet the subsequent breakdown of the new assessments and the continued fall of prices, which led in time to the riots and to the appointment of the Commission, worked a change in the views of the authorities. At last in October 1874 the Government issued its Resolution No. 5,739, which recognised the fact of a permanent fall in general prices, and the consequent necessity for the enhanced assessments, which were subsequently reduced to a partial extent. In June 1875, when the riots had broken out, the Sabha submitted a memorial on the character and extent of the disturbances, and prayed that a mixed commission should be appointed to inquire into the origin of the riots and to suggest remedies. The Government were pleased in an

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

GENERAL IGNATIEFF AND HIS MISSION.

(Times.)

When the circumstances connected with the mission of General Ignatieff are considered, it is natural to ask why Russia should have made these new overtures, and whether any engagements on the part of the European Powers would have satisfied her and produced the much talked-of Demobilization. It must be evident that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg cannot have expected from England more than a certain smoothing of the path of retreat, and that the opening of new negotiations can hardly have been serious unless Russia had made up her mind that war was impracticable. It is now said that the Russian Government originally contemplated the Protocol as a serious engagement on the part of the Powers to take action against Turkey and to enforce the reforms which they had recommended. But the circumstances forbid us to believe that any such expectation can have prevailed at St. Petersburg. The determination of the British Government to take no part in coercion has been stated in the most positive terms both before and after the Conference, and if the Russians six weeks ago looked for a change to be effected by the assaults of the Liberal Opposition, that hope must have vanished before General Ignatieff was sent forth. Russia knew quite well the policy of the Cabinet with which she would have to deal in London, and, whether that policy be right or wrong, it is a fact for which she ought to have been prepared. Prince Gortschakoff must have known that he was approaching a Government which had nothing to give him in return for any abandonment of his Russian designs, since it had insisted on the abandonment of those designs without any equivalent, as essentially unjust. He had nothing to hope from the influence of the British Government in enforcing reforms in the Ottoman Empire, since the opinion of our Ministers is that these things belong to the internal administration of the Sultan's dominions, and cannot be interfered with by any foreign Power. The Russian Government could only hope for an arrangement through this Protocol on the ground of abandoning its pretensions without consideration and without compensation, except through phrases of international courtesy; in other words, the Czar must already have resolved on an unconditional peace.

The Russian Government is open to criticism for engaging in negotiations without being ready to abide by the only conditions which it was likely to obtain. The two Russian diplomatists in London carried conciliation to the utmost limit, and if their Government was not ready to yield on every point their demeanour was unsuitable. On the other hand, our own Government and the people of this country have no reason to be surprised if nothing has come out of the fortnight's work. The Government has maintained its policy, which has won the approval of both houses of Parliament and the greater part of English society. It has even asserted more than ever of late its championship of the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, and is firmer in this part of its creed than on the eve of the Conference, when it despatched Lord Salisbury. These being the dispositions of the Government and Legislature, Russia can obtain nothing of us, and it is no matter for wonder that she should yield nothing. Let any one ask himself why Russia should disarm in consideration of such a Protocol as Lord Derby was willing to sign, accompanied with such speeches as Lord Derby was sure to make. It is evident that no inducement at all has been offered by England. Russia ought to have expected this; but we, on our side, when we see how our Government does nothing, gives nothing, promises nothing, and exhibits only distrust and condemnation by restricting itself to the faintest phraseology in which agreement can be couched, cannot wonder that the negotiations are interrupted. The fact is that, though, according to the formalities of diplomacy, England and Russia have been all along combined for a common purpose, the two countries have gradually assumed such a position of antagonism that they are regarded on the Continent as the two rivals in a great controversy, which may possibly develope into a great conflict. In Russia the notion prevails that the Turks are incited against the Czar and his subjects by English animosity, and in England people believe that Russia threatens certain of our interests from instinctive impulses or settled policy. It may be too late to change these feelings. We know the situation of Russia, and on our side the resolutions and demeanour of the Government are fixed for a period, before the end of which all will be decided. It is not the less to be regretted that the two Governments seem incapable of an understanding, and have now, as far as we can see, no point of view in common. The result must be to make the preservation of peace by means of an European agreement almost impossible. If Russia has independent reasons of her own for refraining, there may be no war; but Ministers and Ambassadors are now at the mercy of their suggestions—at least this is the case with the representatives of England and Russia.

The consequence is that those who do not despair turn to the Continental Powers as capable, possibly, of some mediation. No one doubts that the present suspension of the negotiations is a great disappointment to more than one of them, and that, if left to themselves, they would have entertained, or at least assumed, a more sympathetic feeling towards Russia. This would be especially the case with the other two Western Powers. But it is to the members of the Triple Alliance that the eyes of Europe now turn once more. Can or will Austria suggest a solution? Austria, from her geographical position, has the preponderating influence in the Eastern Question, and the nearer the prospect of war the more important does her part become. General Ignatieff has arrived in Vienna; what is he to achieve there? This, perhaps, will only be known by the event; the real forces which prevail in the Empire, and which will determine its course, are at the last, are still obscure. All that we can know for certain is that the political world, from the highest to the lowest, would be glad if these clouds were to pass away; if the Russians could be prevailed upon to retire, the Turks to behave decently, the Christians to submit, and thus all combine to bring back the happy days which came to an end with the rising in Herzegovina. The Austrian Government would have signed anything that the London negotiation might have produced; but now General Ignatieff is at Vienna, and something like an initiative may be expected from the Emperor and from Count Andrassy. Our Correspondent, referring to the Russian reports of a revival of the Triple Alliance, does not give much hope that this union will produce any positive effects. It may advise peace, since for such an object its nature and constitution are fitted; but in other respects it will be as unoriginative as the Berlin Government itself. If the official insinuations coming from St. Petersburg represent correctly the nature of the business which General Ignatieff has to transact in Vienna, the success, says our Correspondent, may not be much greater than in London. "The Triple Alliance was made with a view to the maintenance of peace, and no sort of collective action was taken into its framework." For a collective action it will scarcely be found available. "As for a co-operation of Austria, this may be looked upon as tolerably settled by the Skiernikoff mission." This, we are disposed to believe, represents the real state of the case as far as Austria is concerned. There was a time, in the first days of the insurrection, when Austria might have produced a pacification by a week of energetic action. That time is now past, and the reason against an occupation of Herzegovina and Bosnia is that it would certainly not produce peace, while it would sanction the invasion of all European Turkey by the Russian Army in force. If there is to be war, there must be a great war, and any Power that interferes must be prepared to wage a great war also. Though Austria, therefore, might, by unity of purpose and the resolution to act energetically, take the decision into her hands, it is almost certain that she will leave the Russian Government to take its course, reserving to herself the liberty of future action according to circumstances. The controlling forces in the possible war will largely proceed from the neighbouring Empires; in this sense the belief at St. Petersburg that, "through the failure of an European understanding, the Imperial Triple Alliance comes to the foreground," has a certain justification.

FIGHTING POWERS OF MERCHANT SHIPS.

On Thursday, March 29, the annual sessions of the Institute of Navy Architects were opened, and the first meeting which was largely attended by officers of the Royal and Mercantile Navies, by naval constructors, and by representatives of foreign nationalities, heard interesting papers by Mr. N. Barnaby, C.B., the Director of Naval Construction for the Royal Navy, Mr. E.J. Reed, M. P., and Mr. Michel Scott, the first upon "The Fighting Power of the Merchant Ship in Naval Warfare," the second, "On Citadel Ships," and the third relating to the defence of ships against torpedoes. The meeting was held in the room of the Society of Arts. Lord Hampton presided, and in addition to representatives of the German, French, and Italian Governments, there were present Admiral Sir Spencer Robinson, K.C.B., Admiral Sir F. Grey, Sir Travers Twiss, Mr. Maclver, M. P., Sir James Ramsden, Sir John Bennett, Mr. Belford Pim, Mr. C. H. Wigram, Admiral Selwyn, Mr. J. D'A. Samuda, M. P., &c. The general business meeting of the Institute was held. The report, which showed the Institute to be in a good financial position, having been adopted, the Chairman delivered an opening address in which the dwelt upon the importance of the work which the Institute was carrying out to the advantage of the nation at large. Mr. Barnaby, who was received with applause, then read his paper "On the Fighting Power of the Merchant Ship in Naval Warfare." He said no one doubted that in a naval war the ships owned by English merchants would be of great value for the purpose of supplying stations and war fleets with stores and munitions of war. In the wars early in the century these services were only performed at great risk and under powerful convoy, because the transports were inferior in speed to the cruisers of the enemy; but he desired to push the question further, and to ascertain the value of the merchant ship in active offensive and defensive warfare. In accordance with the principles laid down by the Committee on Postal Contracts in 1853, all references to armament or fitness for warlike services had disappeared from the mail contracts, and the Government had no power to secure arrangements likely to be beneficial to the ships, even for their own defence, and no power to prevent their passing into hostile hands in the event of war, and there were important differences between the construction of merchant vessels and the requirements in a war vessel. In a ship of war the engines were always kept at least a few inches below the level of the water, unless protected by thick armour; so also were the steam pipes leading from the boilers, and the tops of the boilers themselves. Moreover, there was in recent English unarmoured ships of war a block of coal abreast of the engines and boilers, from a few feet below the water-line to some distance above it. In the merchant ship, the cylinders and the steam pipes were usually above the water-line, so that they could be got at readily by shot and shell traversing the ship, and almost any injury to those parts would disable her. Then, too, a difficulty arose in connexion with the material of which the merchantman was built and the third was the want, in most merchant iron vessels, of watertight bulkheads. The difficulties explained the reluctance of naval administrators to place any reliance upon iron merchant ships for fighting purposes. The present First Lord of the Admiralty had not been disposed to rest there, and had pushed inquiry further. Assuming that such ships would be no match for unarmoured ships properly built for war purposes, they would evidently be the equals of ships of their own kind employed by the enemy, and these would be certain to be numerous and most formidable against sailing ships and slow steam ships. And if this were not so, and they could go no further than providing reasonable security against capture for their fast merchant ships, it was desirable to show the shipowner in what direction that security was to be found, and to aid him in obtaining it. He would in that case be able to take care of himself on his passages, instead of depending entirely upon the Royal Fleet for protection. He expressed his joy at the ready acceptance by all the great shipowners in the United Kingdom of the Admiralty bulkhead condition. It might take many years to recover lost ground and bring all first-class steamships up to the standard, but the acceptance of the standard was now an accomplished fact, and he trusted they would never again see in England a first-class steamship designed which would not float in smooth water with any one of its compartments in free communication with the sea. But he was disposed to think they might go considerably further than merely providing for self-defence. He believed the ships might be so defended and armed as to become not only quite capable of defending themselves and of destroying armed ships not regularly built for war, but also most useful auxiliaries in all important naval operations. It was quite certain that they could, at a few hours' notice, be efficiently defended by a shot-proof screen across the deck before the machinery, and could as a rule be quickly and inexpensively armed with rams and with two 64-pounder guns in the bow. So long, therefore, as they could be fought bow on they would compare favourably for ordnance for the ram and for the torpedo with unarmoured ships of war. The same held good as to the defence and armament of the stern. About the broadside he was not so clear; but he should not despair, in view of structure and stability, of giving at short notice to many of our fast ocean-going ships an efficient broadside of 64-pounder guns and six-inch armoured screens between deck, if that were ever found to be desirable. But the armament would be an absolute guarantee for their own preservation, for the equally fast unarmoured ship of war or privateer would not, and the slower, the armoured ship, could not attack them. The armament, too, would make the vessels more than a match for some of the slow wooden frigates and corvettes of old type in foreign navies, and also more than a match for rovers not regularly built for war. He urged that fast unarmoured or lightly armoured ships of war must by of great consequence to a navy against which armed merchant ships might be employed by an enemy. He pointed out that the speed with which fast steamships could, in any weather, bear down at night upon slower steamships and sailing ships, and the terrible nature of the attack they could make upon such ships with shells, the ram, and the star torpedo, would make it impossible to convoy successfully sailing ships and slow steamships in face of the attack of even unarmoured ships, provided they were fast and efficiently armed. That question of convoy had been much debated in connexion with the conditions of the Declaration of Paris of April, 1856, and many naval officers had written and spoken as if convoying were as possible under our modern conditions as under those of 70 years ago. He therefore repeated, as a challenge, in the presence of that distinguished assembly, the assertion that the successful convoy of sailing ships and slow steamships in numbers, in face of the attack of fast armed steamships—especially attacks at night, and repeated night after night—was impossible. And if successful navigation of sailing ships and slow steam ships under convoy was impossible, still less would it be possible to navigate such ships safely without convoy. He urged the need of shipowners considering the law, and gradually producing a closer approximation in the mercantile steamships to the ships of war, and he urged that this would enable the State to secure all such vessels in a time of war, and that the possibility of forming efficient colonial contingents to the Imperial naval forces for colonial defence would then become less remote. He concluded by saying, "We have a magnificent national possession in our mercantile steam fleet. A large portion of it possesses high speed, coal endurance, and seaworthiness. It needs to be manned by trained British seamen and be at the service of the State. It will not, I believe, be the fault of the Naval Administration if this is not accomplished." The discussion upon the paper was very lengthy, and Mr. Martel, of Lloyd's, Mr. Wigram, and Mr. E. J. Reed, M. P., took part in this. It was said that the Board of Trade, being as it were, at the head of the Mercantile Marine, ought to have closer relations with the Admiralty. Thanks were given to Mr. Barnaby for his paper. At the evening sitting questions regarding merchant vessels were discussed.

WIVES' "ADMIRERS."

(White Hall Review.)

Society abounds with anomalies, but the greatest anomaly of all in this nineteenth century surely consists in the astounding license which married women permit to men who, whether they be living in single blessedness or wedded joy, have placed themselves, by means utterly beyond the ken of all but the chosen few in the secret, in the category of "admirers" of other people's wives. Although the evil is of modern growth, it is none the less glaring and formidable on that account; like ill weeds, it grows apace, and, if it be not speedily checked, it threatens to brand the Victorian *regime* with the same immoral stamp as that so indelibly imprinted on the face of English Society in the reign of the First and Second Charles—and of the immaculate monarch humorously credited with the appellation of "the First Gentleman in Europe."

You see the married woman's "admirer" everywhere—in the drawing-room, in the Park (where he is in great request), at dances, at the small-and early, at five-o'clock tea, at the dinner-table, at the opera, at the theatre—in short, at all places and at all seasons; and what is most surprising is that his fair enslaver—who may be, and often is the buxom mother of half a dozen children—takes no pains to conceal her *penchant* for this supplementary husband, while he on his part rather parades than seeks to hide his devotion to the object of his misplaced affection. The "admiree" of married women is in the majority of cases an idle man possessed of from three hundred to a thousand a year, with, as a rule, no incumbrance, or, if he be so unfortunate (and we use the term advisedly) as to be burdened with a wife of his own, she, too, well acquainted with his follies, usually endeavours to make the best of a bad bargain, and assumes to some extent the *rôle* of one of those matrons unattached whose peculiarities recently formed the subject of comment in this journal. It is unpleasant to know that not a few hostesses connive at the guilt which too often results from falling in love with another man's wife; while many a host, who "sees no harm" in such love-making, is equally to blame for giving tacit encouragement to it by sanctioning the presence of such couples under his roof-tree. The presence of two or three pairs of these affectionate persons entirely spoils the enjoyment of the other guests, between whom there is not such a *rapprochement*, and makes an utter failure of gatherings which, but for the presence of the matched but not mated couples, would be successful in every sense of the word. Woe betide you if, by some malarrangement on the part of the hostess, it falls to your lot to take Mrs. Millicent Honeydew down to dinner! She has no ears for anything you say, no eyes for any one but Captain Sabretache, who is your *vis-a-vis* and the recognised cavalier of the lady beside you. Under these circumstances, you are conscious of two things: first, that if you observe a discreet silence the lady will subsequently inform her admirer (into whose shoes, figuratively speaking, you have unwittingly forced yourself) that you are quite the most stupid man she ever met, having nothing to say for yourself; and, secondly that if you entertain her with every piquant story ever told, and all the scandal ever invented, she will denounce you to her admirer who is leering at her across the dinner table as "a man so found of hearing his own voice that he did nothing but chatter and made himself altogether impossible." To Captain Sabretache it matters little which of these opinions she expresses: either or both will be to him as sweet as honey of Mount Hybla; for, well established in her favour as the world thinks him and as he probably *is*, he would not be human were he not actuated by a feminine jealousy of the woman who, to gratify her love of conquest, has made her name a byword and a reproach for ever. You see the hostess has led the way upstairs, how bored the gallant captain is by everybody and everything—how he longs for the moment when the host puts the cheering inquiry, "Shall we join the ladies?"—and with what a light heart he makes his entry into the drawing-room! Tea is being served; the perfumes of Eau Bequet, Ylangani, and Ylang-Ylang, and the odours of many flowers fill the air; and there is a confused murmur of women's voices blended with the merest ripple of music. The only *distrait* person in that gay assembly is Mrs. Honeydew, who, pending the arrival of the male contingent, is ill-at-ease, petulant, *triste*, but who suddenly becomes radiant as a rose in June as the door is thrown open and the men stream into the room—their manly faces more or less flushed, their demeanour not quite as irreproachable as it was when, at a quarter-past eight, in mournful procession they filed down into the dining-room. There is barely space for the slimmest schoolgirl on the ottoman where Mrs. Honeydew is sitting with some half-dozen other ladies, who you may be sure take no notice whatever when Sabretache, in obedience to her unspoken demand, squeezes himself into a seat by the side of Mr. Honeydew's wife and thereafter monopolises her during the remainder of the night. What they can have to talk about that is of so private a nature as to make it necessary for him to bend his head until it almost touches her plump white shoulder can only be surmised; but that she is deeply interested in all he says in his low and, truth compels us to add, now somewhat husky voice (for '47 port taken after Heidseck or dry Monopole is a treacherous drink) is plainly evident by her absorbed manner and faintly blushing cheeks, as well as by her occasional nervous glances round the room.

So much, then, for one phase of this curious state of things, which, as all are aware, is not exaggerated as here described, but, if anything underdrawn; for we do not care to fill the brush with too much colour, nor to cover the canvas with more than figures in outline. It is not always agreeable to hear the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; though as to the latter clause in the sentence we can only say that we have in nowise distorted the facts as they unhappily exist.

And now let us view the subject from another point of view. If such an attachment as that formed by Captain Sabretache for Mrs. Honeydew and reciprocated to the full by that silly woman—who like many others has an altogether erroneous idea of the strength of mind she can assume when matters appear to be coming to a crisis in the history of so innocent a pair of turtle-doves—be dangerous enough in London, where all that one says and does and everywhere that one goes are known to all who care to know, how much more perilous is such an intimacy when it is formed and pursued in the country! Down at the pleasant ivy-mantled grange in Loamshire, surrounded by its many-acred park, leafy coppices, and umbrageous shrubberies, with its winding garden-paths, trellised arbours, aflame in the late summer-time with rose and scented by the flowing honeysuckle—in the country-house, with its thousand and one luxuries and comforts and conveniences, and capacious enough to quarter a squadron of the Blues, married women's lovers bask in the perpetual sunshine of their *inamoratas* and enjoy existence in this Fool's Paradise as if it would last for ever. The presence of the husband in the same house as the wife and her admirer is very little restraint upon them; indeed, this circumstance, which the more guileless would consider awkward, if not an insuperable bar to the progress of the flirtation, is generally put forward by the host and hostess, should they be taken to task for allowing *liaisons* of this kind to be carried on in their houses and among their own children, as an excuse for both the lady and the man. "For," says the hostess, in a voice quivering with indignation, either natural or made to look very much like it, "do you imagine that Major Honeydew does not look after his wife and know all that is 'going on,' as you call it?" After so crushing a retort what can you say—supposing, indeed, that you have a right to all attention to the matter at all. All you can do is to let things take their course, enjoy yourself while you can, and take particular care that your own wife does not play the same *rôle* as that performed with so much satisfaction to herself by Mrs. Honeydew. One thing is very certain, that he whose love for the proprieties leads him to interfere in such an intrigue is sure to come to grief. One other certainty also attaches to this particular and very ugly kind of "friendship." One fine morning you get a subpœna from that highly respectable firm of solicitors Messrs. Tape and Tessem, requiring you to give evidence before Sir James Hannen and a jury of twelve of your countrymen in the cause of Honeydew *vs.* Honeydew, Sabretache, Martingale, and goodness and the Divorce Court alone know how many more co-respondents; and a very nice quarter of an hour you pass in that little court under the cross-examination of Dr. Tristram or Mr. Searle. The lady, it is true, gets into the witness-box with Virtue stamped in every lineament of her pretty face, and courageously lays down the dictum, to the intense amusement of the whole court, that black is unquestionably white in this instance; or pleads in extenuation of her guilt that her husband has condoned the offence. Any way, they are separated *à mensa et thoro*, and henceforth Captain Sabretache may flirt with Mrs. Honeydew as early and as late as he pleases. But alas! it too often happens that the amorous Sabretache has formed a new attachment, and poor Mrs. Honeydew, whom he has betrayed and ruined, finds herself thrown upon the world, dependent for a meal upon such of her former friends as have not yet washed their hands of her, but who, you may be sure, will very soon give her the cold shoulder.

Lamentable as is the evil which we have sketched, it is capable of curing itself, although it is to be feared that the day is far distant when an Arcadian code of morals will be promulgated and acted up to. One cause of this social laxity is the excessively free and easy style of conversation which prevails among all classes and especially in what we call the "higher" circles. In the presence of girls and young unmarried women, subjects are talked about which would be more appropriately canvassed in the billiard room or at the club; and the great publicity given to the proceedings of the Divorce Court familiarises even schoolgirls with matters of which they should remain ignorant. The moral of it is that until a curb is put upon conversation, and until men refrain from introducing in the presence of the other sex those questionable topics now too generally discussed, so long will there exist those social miseries which we all deplore but are unable to check.

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